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# East Asia

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# Daily Report
East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-96-025* *6 February 1996*


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## Japan Calls For ASEAN Role in KEDO

*OW0302072696 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phuket, Thailand Feb. 3 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda on Saturday called on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to contribute as a group to a multilateral initiative aimed at preventing North Korea from developing nuclear weapons.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials told reporters that Ikeda made the request during a 20-minute meeting with his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas on the Thai resort island of Phuket. The two officials are here to attend a meeting to prepare for the holding of a 25-nation Asia-Europe summit meeting next month in Bangkok.

Ikeda told Alatas that Japan greatly appreciates Indonesia's decision to join and contribute to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), the international consortium that will provide alternative energy to North Korea as it freezes and then dismantles its suspected nuclear weapons program.

KEDO, established last March with Japan, South Korea and the United States as the principal members, will chiefly provide two light-water reactors in place of Pyongyang's graphite-moderated reactors, which are capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium.

The total cost for the light-water project is estimated at some 4.5 billion dollars.

ASEAN includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

In a meeting with Philippine Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon later in the day, Ikeda expressed appreciation for Manila's efforts to contribute to KEDO, Japanese officials said.

Siazon said his country recognizes the stability of Northeast Asia is important for stability of the Asia-Pacific region. He said it is possible for his country to join the consortium but it is more important for Japan and the U.S. to encourage ASEAN to join the group.

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## Japan

### Japan: Air Cargo Talks Produce 'No Tangible Results' on 2d Day

*OW0602132096 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 6 fEB 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Japanese and U.S. aviation negotiators produced no tangible results on the second day of three-day bilateral air cargo talks Tuesday [6 February], at which they discussed so-called "beyond rights" and other concrete interests, a Japanese official said.

"While both sides sought to find a solution, both fell short of explicitly saying what they have in mind," the Transport Ministry official said in a press briefing.

At the third round of the current series of talks which began last September, the United States demanded that United Parcel Service be allowed to exercise beyond rights under the 1952 Japan-U.S. aviation pact and thereby open new routes flying beyond Japan to third destinations.

Given that Japanese carriers are flying huge loads of U.S.-bound cargo from Asia, Washington argued that U.S. carriers should be entitled to enter the market, the official said.

The Japanese side, on the other hand, asked that Nippon Cargo Airlines be awarded privileges under the pact to redress imbalanced aviation interests between the two sides of the Pacific.

Japan Airlines is the only Japanese cargo carrier enjoying the benefits, while two U.S. carriers, Federal Express and Northwest Airlines, are eligible for more complete ones.

Media reports had contended that the U.S. might climb down from the position it took in the previous round in Washington in November and take back its call for signing an open air accord with Japan by the year 2001 for complete liberalization of the aviation market.

But "the U.S. side made no clear move to withdraw the open air proposal," the official said.

The two countries are to strike a cargo aviation accord by the end of March before entering discussion on passenger flights.

### Tokyo, Washington Begin Follow-Up Talks on Financial Accords

*OW0602014896 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Japan and the United States started talks in Tokyo on Tuesday [6 February] morning to check implementation of accords on financial services reached by the two countries in January 1995.

Participants at the meeting, the second of its kind, include Haruhiko Kuroda, deputy director general of the ministry's International Finance Bureau, and U.S. Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner.

Japan is expected to tell the U.S. that it is promoting deregulatory measures in the financial sector under the bilateral agreements, ministry officials said.

The first follow-up meeting for the accords reached at the so-called Japan-U.S. "Framework" talks was held in Washington last May.

The framework talks were aimed at substantially cutting Japan's external surplus and increasing purchases of foreign goods and services.

### Japan: Ikeda on Need for Trilateral Cooperation Over KEDO Oil

*OW0602044096 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Japan, South Korea and the United States should work together to foot the bill for crude oil to be shipped to North Korea in February and March under a nuclear accord reached in October 1994, Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda said Tuesday [6 February].

While saying the U.S. is in to mainly shoulder the provision of crude oil to the communist state, he told a news conference Japan and South Korea should consider paying for the oil shipment in February and March as the current budget row in Washington will not be resolved in time.

The remarks came a day after a senior Foreign Ministry official spoke of the need for a "realistic" approach over the question of stopgap payment.

On Monday, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale asked Japan to pay 12 million dollars to provide oil to North Korea for the two months.

Mondale explained that the United States needs 12 million dollars to pay for the oil shipment to North Korea in February and March and fears that the current budget battle in Washington will not be resolved in time to pay for the oil.

The U.S. agreed in 1994 to provide North Korea with crude oil as an alternative energy source in return for Pyongyang's promise to freeze and eventually dismantle its nuclear energy program suspected of fueling a secret atomic weapons program.

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Until two light-water reactors are built in North Korea, the U.S. is to provide free of charge 500,000 tons of fuel oil, worth 50 million dollars, to North Korea each year to cover its energy needs.

The U.S. formed the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) with Japan and South Korea to provide North Korea with two light-water nuclear reactors and to fund the project, which is expected to take about 10 years.

Because of the budgetary crunch, however, the U.S. earmarked only 22 million dollars in fiscal 1995 for the deal and is now seeking the help of Japan and South Korea.

South Korea has rejected the U.S. request.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama, the top government spokesman, said Japan has not received any official proposal from the U.S. nor has begun studying the feasibility.

**Japan: Minister Voices 'Displeasure' With ANA Chief's Comment**

*OW0602044196 Tokyo XYODO in English 0348 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Transport Minister Yoshiyuki Kamei voiced displeasure Tuesday with a call from All Nippon Airways (ANA) President Seiji Fukatsu urging the government to lose no time in beginning passenger aviation talks with the United States.

In a lecture he delivered in Washington on Jan. 18, Fukatsu called on the government to wrap up the ongoing air cargo talks and move on to passenger services quickly. He also said pulling out of the 1952 Japan-U.S. Aviation Pact would not produce good results.

"I would like him to weigh his words," Kamei said at a news conference. "It's troublesome to speak in the United States instead of talking to us."

Japan and the U.S. on Monday opened a scheduled three days of talks on cargo aviation issues. Little progress was made on the first day, with both sides clinging to their positions.

Tokyo wants to make Nippon Cargo Airlines eligible for privileges under the aviation accord. Japan Airlines (JAL) is the only Japanese cargo carrier entitled to the benefits, while Federal Express and Northwest Airlines enjoy greater privileges, according to Japanese officials.

Washington has warned Japan against limiting U.S. carriers' rights to fly beyond Japan to third countries, saying the pact unconditionally awards such "beyond rights." Japan argues for restricting the rights to redress the imbalance between Japanese and U.S. aviation capacities.

ANA, meanwhile, is asking that the bilateral pact be modified to make it easier for the carrier to open new trans-Pacific flights.

**Tokyo Signals No Intention To Capitulate Over Land Use**

*OW0602084496 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 5 Feb 96 Morning Edition p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government decided on 4 February to maintain compulsory land use for U.S. military facilities on Okinawa, even if no court decision is reached by March on the lawsuit by Okinawa Governor Masahide Ota over the forced leasing of the land. Although lease contracts will expire at the end of March on some military facilities, the government will stress 1) the legal primacy of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and 2) the limits of private rights in civil law. The decision was made in preparation for the 31 March expiration of land lease contracts between the government and individual landlords for "Sobe Communications Station" (in Yomitan) and for subsequent "unlawful" occupation. The possibility of enacting special legislation to justify compulsory land use was rejected out of consideration for the emotions of Okinawan people. However, anti-war landlords and lawyers supporting the Okinawa Prefectural Government have reacted strongly to "inappropriate interpretation of the law."

If compulsory land use, based on the limits of private rights under the civil law, takes place before any court decision, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will certainly face many difficulties in dealing with Okinawans when he signs contracts in place of the landowners, even if he does so with the court approval.

At the trial the Okinawa Government is demanding that about 20 witnesses testify. The court is expected to determine the number of witnesses at the second hearing scheduled for 9 February, when it will also give some idea of when the trial will close. If the case is settled before the end of March, the central government can take steps to extend the lease term by six months as a stopgap measure under the special law on land use by the U.S. military. The possibility of the court decision on or after April is not on the government's formal agenda.

If the court fails to reach a decision before the end of March, the central government "will have to illegally occupy the lands" after the expiration of contracts (as noted by an individual involved with the Defense Facilities Administration Agency). This could affect

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the entire security accord between Japan and United States. If the court battle becomes protracted, further suits might be filed over the "unlawful occupation" of private properties.

To avoid such difficulties, the central government is going to stand on a dominant legal theory of the primacy of international laws including the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, over domestic laws. The government also plans to bring up a civil law principle that "private rights yield to public welfare."

## Japan: Ota on Tokyo's Plan To Continue Forced Land Leases

*OW0602091496 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 5 Feb 96 Evening Edition p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Governor Masahide Ota at a 5 February routine meeting with the press expressed concern over reports the national government intends allow the Sobe Communication Facility, the land lease on which expires at the end of March, to continue as a U.S. military facility even after the lease expires. The legal justification to be used will be the limitation of individual rights under the Civil Law. He said: "The contention will be whether the expropriation of land for use as military bases constitutes public interest."

On the question of the "limitation of individual rights," Ota said: "I have not been informed at all, and I would not want to make any comment." He indicated, however, he held a negative of the government's theoretical position, saying it is still a "point of contention."

Commenting on the "primacy of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," which is being cited as the legal basis for the "limitation of individual rights," Ota stated: "This argument might have been valid if the treaty was signed at a time when representatives of Okinawa were participants in national politics. However, its validity is debatable as the treaty was signed at a time when Okinawans were unable to participate (in national politics), and was only applied after the reversion of the prefecture to Japanese administration."

Further commenting on Defense Agency Director General Hideo Usui's negative attitude toward the action program for the return of military bases presented by Okinawa to the national government, the governor said: "Okinawa's action program is not the product of a spur-of-the-moment idea. It represents a recapitulation of history over the 50 years since the end of the war, and is a blueprint for what Okinawa ought to be, or what we ought to work for, in the 21st Century." He strongly requested that the program be implemented.

## Japan: Hidden Aim of Nye Initiative Discussed

*OW0602015496 Tokyo EKONOMISUTO in Japanese 30 Jan 96 pp 82-85*

[Article by Yoshinori Kando of MAINICHI SHIMBUN's Washington Bureau: "Joseph Nye Returns to University — Views Regarding 'Japan-U.S. Security Alliance' as Unnecessary May Begin To Surface"]

[FBIS Translated Text]**Nye Initiative**

Assistant Secretary of Defense Joseph Nye (58), a key figure in building the United States' East Asian security strategy, retired from office at the end of last year, and returned to Harvard University where he once taught. During his term — over a year — as assistant secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, he published the "East Asia Strategy Report," established an "engagement policy" toward China, and did the theorization for the "reaffirmation of Japan-U.S. security arrangements" on which a joint statement is planned to be announced by the United States and Japan when President Clinton visits Japan in April. While such theories and actions of Nye are known as the "Nye initiative," I would like to view what kind of initiative it is, how it differs from the ones before Nye, and how Nye's retirement would affect the initiative.

The content of the Nye initiative, in a nutshell, is that Nye has called for a halt to the reduction of U.S. troops in East Asia — before Nye, the United States was headed in the direction of disarmament in Europe as well as in East Asia in the wake of the end of the Cold War — and come out with a strategy to maintain the status quo.

The East Asia Strategy Report published by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1990 envisioned a forward military presence of U.S. troops in East Asia to be reduced from 135,000 to 90,000 over a 10 year period. While 1990 was the year before the Soviet Union's collapse, it was a time when the States and the Soviet Union were building a relationship as partners. Agreements to reduce strategic nuclear weapons had been already reached one after another between General Secretary Gorbachev, and the administrations of both Reagan and Bush. The Soviet Union was no longer an enemy of the United States. U.S. and Soviet leaders, meeting at Malta, had declared the end of the Cold War a few months before the strategy report was released, and the United States judged that it is no longer necessary to maintain vast forward-deployed forces with the Soviet Union in mind.

Following this reduction policy, U.S. troops had been gradually reduced in Europe and Asia, but the brakes were applied on it when Nye entered Pentagon. Nye's

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claim is that 100,000 forward-deployed U.S. troops in East Asia — 47,000 U.S. forces stationed in Japan and 36,000 in South Korea as the core — should not be reduced further.

To support his point, Nye begins with an examination of history. From a historical point of view, periods of the rise and fall of great powers often created international instability, and led to a war such as the Peloponnesian War, the Napoleonic Wars, and World War I. All the regional great powers in East Asia are now undergoing a major change — the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rapid change in Russia, the rise of China, and Japan's economic progress — and such a situation has created instability historically, according to Nye's analysis.

More concretely, many ethnic disputes have occurred as the result of the Soviet Union's collapse, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction has become a serious issue. Meanwhile, China's defense spending — four to five percent of its GDP — is increasing rapidly due to its economic growth. On the Korean Peninsula, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) deploys most of its 1.1 million troops along the border, and its leadership is unstable and its actions are difficult to predict. In particular, Nye points out that North Korea, which has developed ballistic missiles and has the capability to develop nuclear weapons, is a "clear and present danger."

In sum, the situation in East Asia has been historically unstable. Besides, it is different from that in Europe — where tensions have been relaxed after the Cold War's end — and basically the Cold War structure has not been dissolved in East Asia. Nye claims it is dangerous to reduce the presence of U.S. troops in such a region.

"Security is like oxygen — you tend not to notice it until you begin to loose it. The deep engagement of the United States in Asia is mutually beneficial for both Asia and the United States," Nye judges. He says while East Asia owes its prosperity to its high savings rate and successful macroeconomic policies, the presence of U.S. forces is also one of the important reasons for it.

**Five Options**

Then Nye compares five possible options for East Asia, and discusses whether it is good for the stability of the region:

1) The United States will withdraw its troops from Asia and return to the Monroe Doctrine: it will engage in the Western Hemisphere only.

However, the United States is a Pacific power that is already deeply engaged in Asia. U.S. trade with the Asia-Pacific region reaches 400 billion dollars a year, and accounts for three million U.S. jobs. The number of Asian Americans is over eight million. The United States must involve itself in Asia.

2) Since the Cold War is over, alliances are unnecessary and should be dissolved.

In this case, East Asian nations will take a balance-of-power approach, and it will inevitably lead to an arms race. Also, the United States would have to share all the costs which are now shared by its allies — Japan shares $ 5 billion per year — to maintain U.S. troops in the region.

In addition, if the United States attempts to balance arms races in East Asia, it will lead to a further increase in costs. When high costs, instability, and the fact that investment already made by the United States would become meaningless are considered, it is not a practical choice.

3) Creating loose regional institutions to replace the alliances.

However, effective regional institutions are not quickly created. While the European Union (EU) has taken 40 years to mature, East Asia has not even reached the early stages of EU.

4) Building a regional alliance like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Not only it would be time-consuming, such a new alliance would be seen as aimed at Russia or China. For example, China's future is uncertain. While views are divided on whether China will be a responsible regional power or an aggressive state, to portray China as an enemy would discount the possibility of China becoming a responsible nation, and this would be a mistake.

5) Maintaining U.S. leadership.

This is the best alternative for the United States as well as East Asian nations. Besides, the States is being asked to do so by East Asian countries.

The East Asia Strategy Report was written based on such analysis. And its strategies consist of three pillars:

1) Reinforcing alliances.

The United States forms alliances with five East Asian nations, of which, Japan, South Korea, and Australia allow access to important facilities and bear a large portion of the costs to maintain U.S. troops there. These allies wish to keep and reinforce the alliances, and this is in accord with U.S. interests.

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2) Maintaining forward-deployed forces.

The reduction of U.S. troops is wrong because of the uncertainty in East Asia mentioned above. The benefits of maintaining U.S. presence are: a) it ensures the States a seat at the table on Asian issues, b) it ensures smooth (U.S.) trade in Asia, c) it enables the States to respond quickly to protect its interests not only in Asia but in the Persian Gulf.

3) Developing regional institutions.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF) do not supplant nor become a part of U.S. alliances, but they can rather complement the alliances as a confidence-building measure for the United States and East Asia. However, these regional institutions would not replace U.S. leadership at least for the next 10 years.

**Two Major Regional Conflicts Are...**

Among the three pillars, 2c — that is, the point that the States can respond quickly to protect its interests in the Persian Gulf is regarded as an advantage of forward-based U.S. troops in East Asia — draws attention. In the East Asia Strategy Report too, "Middle East oil makes up more than 70 percent of the oil imports in the region, and the need for deployed U.S. troops in case of an unexpected situation in the Middle East sea-lane" is emphasized under the section "Permanent U.S. Interests in Asia-Pacific."

It can be said that the hidden aim of the Nye initiative is to secure the Middle East sea-lane because the reason given for maintaining 100,000 troops in East Asia is to deal with "two major regional conflicts occurring at almost the same time." A conflict on the Korean Peninsula, and one between the Taiwan Straits are imaginable as two major regional conflicts breaking out nearly simultaneously in East Asia. But, as will be discussed later, the Nye initiative firmly denies a containment strategy toward China as a policy that "should not be employed." It is recommended to implement an engagement policy rather than a containment policy. A research report by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace also asserts that the Chinese army will not be a threat to the United States for the next decade although China's defense spending is increasing.

And more directly, Nye himself cites the situation of October 1994 as a "good example" of two major regional conflicts. Before North Korea signed the light-water reactor agreement with the United States, tensions on the Korean Peninsula had become high over North Korea's suspected nuclear development, and at the same time, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein moved large troops southward to Kuwait again. Nye said, "the prospects depicted in the strategy report have become a reality." In other words, the Nye initiative assumes one of the two major regional conflicts to be in East Asia (especially North Korea) and the other in the Middle East.

Nye defines the maintenance of U.S. presence as "a critical variable for the security equation of East Asia," and describes the Japan-U.S. security alliance as the "linchpin" of U.S. security policy in East Asia.

Then, he explains the reasons why the Japan-U.S. alliance, which is the "linchpin" of the United States, is equally necessary for Japan: 1) Japan's impact on the international political system is enormous, and it cannot simply pursue economic interests while ignoring security, 2) the function and organization of the United Nations is not sufficient, and a security strategy that depends on the United Nations is unrealistic, 3) a strategy to become a "normal nation" by strengthening military capabilities is too expensive, and would create arms races among the neighboring countries. He then makes clear that the United States will work with Japan simultaneously on bilateral issues involved in the defense of the Japanese homeland (the Okinawa bases, host-nation support, etc.), on strategies to bring stability to the region, and on global issues (such as peacekeeping operations, and humanitarian assistance).

The United States pursues a policy of engagement with China. Its basic goals are to normalize bilateral relations, and to encourage China's participation in the international community.

China is currently experiencing two changes simultaneously, a change in the political system, and the rise of national power. Nye points out that making a mistake now, in the way the country deals with China is dangerous. Peace, stability, and an open trade system are in the national interest of China to sustain its prosperity. Encouraging a stable China to enter into the global trade system is in the United States' interests. The interests of both countries are common, and Nye warns that the United States should start making an effort toward building a better relationship now, or the escalation of misunderstandings would soon become uncontrollable.

Having said that, Nye points out while U.S.-China relations in some aspects such as military contacts are on the upturn, the United States and China have different opinions on three points: the proliferation of mass destruction weapons such as supplying missiles to Pakistan, the Taiwan issue, and human rights. He explained in detail what can be done for engagement under such a

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situation at his farewell lecture in Washington D.C. in December.

1) For an issue that both countries clearly have common interests (for example, North Korea's nuclear development), act in concert to achieve the common goal. 2) For an issue that both countries have mutual interest but take different stands (for instance, the comprehensive test ban treaty), minimize the differences through dialogue and compromise. 3) For an issue that both countries have no common interest and take different positions (sales of missiles, Taiwan, and human rights), "control" the differences, and make an efforts so that it will not develop into a military confrontation.

**Uniformed Personnel Welcomes Nye Initiative**

According to DOD sources, the Nye initiative is not something that Nye suddenly came up with. It is said some in Pentagon had concerns about the policy to reduce U.S. troops, and Nye has theorized this concern. There are many persons concerned who think the Nye initiative will be maintained as the basic U.S. strategy for a while even after Nye's retirement since it has become an official document as in the form of a "Strategy Report." But, there is still deep-rooted opposition against the Nye initiative in the United States such as a view that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is unnecessary.

For example, Chalmers Johnson, president of the Japan Policy Research Institute, argues that U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Asia for the following reasons: 1) While a balance of power among Japan, China, and ASEAN [the Association of Southeast Asian Nations] is needed for the 21st century, Japan is not making efforts toward the balance of power. For example, Japan does not attempt to review Article Nine of its constitution because U.S. troops are stationed there. 2) The maintenance of U.S. troops in East Asia costs more than $ 35 billion a year. East Asian nations should build needed defense forces by themselves, and U.S. troops in the region should be withdrawn to lessen the burden of the United States. 3) The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is too unilateral, and the burden of the United States is too heavy.

For the Nye initiative to be kept as the official strategy of the United States into the future, obtaining the bipartisan support of Congress for the need of forward-deployed U.S. forces in East Asia is indispensable. In the meantime, there is a possibility that Republican-led Congress will lean toward isolationism, or U.S. trade deficit with Japan will expand once again, and there will be voices like "a threat to withdraw the Seventh Fleet might provide some useful bargaining leverage." (Johnson).

At present, however, the Nye initiative is welcomed in Japan, China, and other East Asian nations. Although U.S.-China relations deteriorated last year after Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui visited the United States, China allowed Nye's visit in November. Leading figures of the government and military had a talk with Nye for more than 10 hours in total, and reached various agreements on promoting U.S.-China military exchange. Nye's policy to not portray China as enemy seems to have been well received, and Nye said positively, "I believe Chinese leaders perfectly understand the policies of the United States."

Now turning to Japan. A new National Defense Program Outline was announced last November. This outline had been planned to be published following a joint statement on Japan-U.S. security ties to be issued at the time of President Clinton's visit to Japan that had been scheduled for last fall. In the new defense program, which replaces the one formulated in 1976, the clause "[Japan] will repel limited and small-scale aggression without external assistance." has been revised to "[Japan] will repel direct aggression in cooperation with the United States at the earliest possible stage." [In case of aggression,] Japan will now work together with the United States from the beginning, and the ties between the two nations have been strengthened further. The new defense program has taken in the spirit of the Nye initiative in its entirety.

There are many uniformed personnel welcoming the maintenance of the status quo: "From the psychology of attackers, whether the number of enemies is 90,000 or 100,000 makes a big difference. The number 100,000 of U.S. troops has a great psychological effect on an attacker to refrain from attacking." Although the Nye initiative is viewed by some as "merely playing with numbers to cover the weakness of the Clinton administration's Asia strategy," it is well received in general.

As mentioned above, however, the hidden intent of the Nye initiative is that 100,000 troops are for protecting the Middle East sea-lane. In case of an emergency in the Middle East, even when East Asia is completely at peace, quite a large portion of 100,000 troops will be deployed in the Middle East. In that case, it is inevitable that Japan will be requested to share the burden.

**Japan: Hashimoto Calls UN 'Comfort Women' Report 'Very Severe'**

*OW0602131796 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — A special UN team urged the Japanese Government

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to compensate women forced into sexual servitude for Japanese soldiers during World War II, describing them as wartime sex slaves, according to a report compiled by the team.

The report's recommendation for direct compensation comes in contrast with a Japanese Government policy of compensating the so-called comfort women through a private fund.

The report, a copy of which was obtained Tuesday [6 February] from a Japanese nongovernmental organization working on the issue, also recommends that the government acknowledge its legal responsibility for the practice, which it says violates international law, and disclose all information about the operation of facilities with the comfort women.

It also calls on the Japanese Government to make a written apology to the victims, identify those involved in the wartime sexual slavery and punish them to the extent that it is possible.

The report comes from an investigation conducted by the UN team led by a special rapporteur on violence against women, Radhika Coomaraswamy of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The team visited Japan last July as part of the probe. It also visited North and South Korea.

The report took Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto by surprise, and he said the report was very severe in its evaluation of the Japanese Government.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama told a news conference that Japan has "no room" to accept advice to extend state compensation to the comfort women.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Hiroshi Hashimoto said the report was not objective and noted Tokyo will make its case when the UN Commission holds its meeting in Geneva next month.

"It lacks an objective description of measures taken by the Japanese Government. It is a private report. We would like to claim our government's position," spokesman Hashimoto said.

A government official who helped the UN investigator when she visited Tokyo questioned whether international law was well established during the wartime period.

He added that Japan did explain the comfort women issue and it was resolved from a viewpoint of international law when Japan and South Korea signed a basic treaty to open diplomatic ties in June 1965. He sees that treaty as having priority over international common law.

The Japanese Government is expected to come under increased pressure from the international community over the wartime issue. A South Korean Foreign Ministry source welcomed the report and urged Tokyo to act in accordance with its recommendations.

The Japanese Government has long rejected demands by victims for direct government compensation.

The government's compensation fund has failed to meet its 1 billion yen target, accumulating only 140 million yen in donations from the Japanese public.

"The government should take the report sincerely," said Makiko Arima, vice president of the private fund, called the Asia Peace National Fund for Women.

Historians estimate that 100,000 to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean peninsula, which was under Japanese colonial rule between 1910 and 1945, were forced into sexual servitude in Japanese military brothels during the war.

### Japan: Efforts To Improve DPRK Ties Come to Standstill

*OW0602094896 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 4 Feb 96 Morning Edition p 2*

[FBIS Translated Text] Ruling coalition efforts to improve relations with the DPRK (North Korea) have come to a standstill. As early as 10 February, key policymaking members of the three ruling parties are scheduled to visit the ROK to exchange views with government officials on issues related to Japan and North Korea, as well as the situation on the Korean peninsula. Although LDP executives, including Secretary General Koichi Kato, have indicated a positive attitude toward improving Japan-DPRK relations, veteran LDP dietmen strongly oppose such moves. This points to a difference in view between the generations.

Party executives expected to visit the ROK are: Taku Yamazaki, chairman of the LDP Policy Research Council; Shigeru Ito, deputy head and chairman of the Policy Research Council of the Social Democratic Party [SDP]; and Kisaburo Tokai, chairman of the Policy Research Council of New Party Sakigake [Harbinger]. During their stay in the ROK, the three leaders will meet Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku and Foreign Minister Kong No-hyong and "exchange views extensively on various Japan-ROK issues," (according to a top LDP official). Among the topics to be discussed are the resumption of talks normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK, as well as the provision of a third consignment of rice aid to the DPRK.

In improving Japan-DPRK relations, LDP executives, who put a premium on maintaining the coalition, seem

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to have indicated their intention to strengthen unity with the SDP and Sakigake. The LDP has also indicated its intention of sounding out Tomiichi Murayama, SDP head (and former prime minister), to serve as chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-DPRK Friendship. It has been pointed out that the LDP has acted because "the LDP, in which the former Takeshita faction plays a major role, has attached too much importance to the ROK," (according to a senior executive.)

However, it is also true that there is a mounting opposition to the line taken by the executives. At a late January meeting of the "Society To Consider Japan's Future Course," which is composed of veteran dietmen, participants said they favored a cautious approach.

One said: "The DPRK did not make its request for rice aid through official diplomatic channels." Moreover, Murayama "who was said to be willing to accept the post at first" (according to those close to him), has declined to serve as chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-DPRK Friendship. So the LDP executives have failed to attain their objective.

On the rice aid issue, the ruling parties have decided that "the request will be taken into consideration if North Korea makes an official request and if talks on normalizing relations between Japan and the DPRK are resumed."

Secretary General Kato, serving as promoter, pointed out on 2 February that "the ball is now in the government's court," thereby indicating the ruling parties will wait for the moment to see which way the wind will blow.

**Japan: Hashimoto, Papua New Guinea Head on Nuclear Testing**

*OW0602100496 Tokyo KYODO in English*
*0902 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Julius Chan met Tuesday [6 February] and shared views opposing nuclear testing, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Hashimoto told Chan that Japan hopes nuclear testing comes to an end as soon as possible globally, while Chan expressed appreciation of Japan's support for nuclear test ban initiatives, the official said.

France conducted six nuclear tests sice last fall in its Polynesian territory before it announced an end to its testing late January. China has rejected calls to halt its testing.

Chan extended gratitude for Japan's assistance for South Pacific Forum projects, such as the construction of a facility to promote economic exchange in the South Pacific region.

The Japanese premier thanked the forum for its support of Japan's bid to gain a nonpermanent seat for 1997-98 in the UN Security Council.

Hashimoto expressed a commitment to assist in the development of the island nations in the South Pacific region.

The Papua New Guinea premier visited Hashimoto at the Diet during a recess of a House of Representatives Budget Committee session.

Chan arrived in Japan on Saturday for a six-day stay as a Foreign Ministry guest in his capacity as South Pacific Forum chairman.

**Tokyo Pledges 1 Billion Yen in Aid to Papua New Guinea**

*OW0602111096 Tokyo KYODO in English*
*1040 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Japan will extend a grant of up to 1 billion yen to Papua New Guinea for a project to promote the South Pacific nation's economic restructuring, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday [6 February].

Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Julius Chan and Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda exchanged notes on the aid at the ministry just prior to their meeting in Tokyo the same day, the ministry said.

Chan arrived in Japan on Saturday in his capacity as leader of the South Pacific Forum, a group launched in 1971 with a summit meeting of its 16 members.

He will leave Japan on Thursday.

**Japan: PRC Accepts Cooperation in Express Railway Construction**

*OW0602083096 Tokyo KYODO in English*
*0809 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — China has accepted Japan's proposal to provide technological cooperation for the construction of a superexpress railway between Beijing and Shanghai, Transport Ministry officials said Tuesday [6 February].

The officials said Japan also agreed to offer extensive cooperation for the modernization of China's railway service.

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The agreement was reached between a Transportation Ministry delegation, led by Vice Transport Minister Minoru Toyoda, and Chinese authorities, they said.

The officials said concrete measures for bilateral cooperation will be worked out through bilateral negotiations.

**Japan: Realtors Dominate Top Borrowers' 'Jusen' List**

*OW0502132196 Tokyo KYODO in English*
*1254 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO — Real estate companies dominate the list of the top 20 borrowers from seven ailing mortgage firms or "jusen," according to lists of major borrowers from each mortgage firm released Monday by the government.

Eighteen realtors based in Tokyo or Osaka are among the top 20 borrowers from the seven mortgage firms.

The findings show mortgage firms lent huge amounts of money to real estate concerns in the metropolitan areas during the so-called "bubble" era between the late 1980s and early 1990s when the stock and real estate markets skyrocketed amid low interest rates.

The Fuji Juken Group, an Osaka-based real estate concern, topped the list with 298.8 billion yen in outstanding loans from the seven housing loan companies.

"We are making efforts to repay our debts...amid the real estate slump. Prospects for the future are dim given the sharp fall in land prices, but we will repay our debts as much as possible," a Fuji Juken official said.

The Sueno Kosan Group, another Osaka-based realtor, came second with 236.7 billion yen, followed by the Collins Group, a Tokyo-based real estate concern, with 120.1 billion yen. The Asahi Juken Group, an Osaka-based real estate developer, was fourth with 112.6 billion yen, followed by the Azabu Tatemono Group, a Tokyo-based realtor, with 111.3 billion yen.

The seven mortgage firms have combined outstanding loans of 1.67 trillion yen owed by the 20 companies alone, or about 15 percent of their total outstanding loans of 10.7 trillion yen.

The jusen have nonperforming loans owed by all 20 borrowers, although the government-disclosed lists show 28 of the 700 borrowers from the mortgage firms have no bad loans.

Under the fiscal 1996 state budget, the government has set aside 685 billion yen to help make up for losses stemming from the liquidation of the seven housing loan companies.

But the government scheme has been under fire from the general public, giving the main opposition Shinshinto (New Frontier Party) ammunition to press the government to call a snap election.

**Japan: Norinchukin To Cover 'Jusen' Losses With Bond Sales**

*OW0602055096 Tokyo KYODO in English*
*0527 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — Norinchukin Bank, the core financial institution for the nation's agricultural cooperatives, will mainly sell part of its bond holdings to finance 200 billion yen, its portion in a 6.41 trillion yen government scheme to liquidate seven ailing mortgage loan companies, the farm minister said Tuesday [6 February].

Norinchukin is expected to secure 100 billion yen of profit from sale of government bond holdings while raising 80 billion yen by dipping into part of profits in the 1995 business year, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ichizo Ohara told a news conference.

The remaining 20 billion yen will be financed by reserve funds, Ohara said.

Pointing to relatively small levels of internal reserves, Ohara defended Norinchukin Bank and other farm-affiliated financial institutions against public criticism that their contributions in the government scheme are too small.

Latent profits on securities holdings at these institutions are relatively small in relation to major commercial banks, he said.

The ratio of bad loans at farm financial institutions against the overall balance of outstanding loans is small if compared with those of other financial institutions, he said.

This is because their loans are mainly to credit card companies and other safe moneylenders while they have refrained from lending to such companies as consumer credit companies charging very high interest rates, he said.

**Japan: NFP Seeks Government View on 'Jusen' Payout**

*OW0602052096 Tokyo KYODO in English*
*0418 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — The main opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party) on Tuesday [6 February] demanded an official government view on the 1.2 trillion yen it plans to spend

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to cover "secondary" losses in its scheme to liquidate seven failed "jusen" housing loan firms.

At a House of Representatives Budget Committee session, Finance Minister Wataru Kubo said the figure was arrived at on the assumption that only 70 percent of the mortgage firms' bad loans — to be handled by a debt-collection body — will be collected.

Shinshinto lawmaker Takayoshi Taniguchi pointed out that a senior Finance Ministry official had said that all the so-called "secondary" losses will be recovered. Taniguchi then requested that the government present a unified position on the planned fiscal spending.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's cabinet in January approved a plan to use taxpayers' money to cover half of all future "secondary" losses to be incurred in disposing of 6.78 trillion yen that the seven mortgage companies will hand over to an official debt-collection agency after an initial write-off.

The plan constitutes a crucial portion of an overall scheme to dispose of 13.2 trillion yen in the combined assets held by the housing loan companies, which have initial losses estimated at 6.41 trillion yen — the portion whose immediate write-offs are mandated by the plan.

The initial losses are to be written off with founding banks and other creditor banks forgiving the housing loan firms' debts — the main portion of the initial 6.41 trillion yen in losses — and taxpayers and agricultural cooperative-affiliated financial institutions taking the rest of the tab.

The scheme obligates the debt-collection body to try to recover debts by demanding repayments from borrowers and selling mortgaged properties over a 15-year period.

The secondary losses are expected to be incurred when the body is unable to fully collect the failed mortgage firms' remaining outstanding loans totaling 6.78 trillion yen.

**Japan: SDP Reaffirms 'In Principle' Ban on Holding Firms**

*OW0602105196 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — A task force of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) on a holding company issue reaffirmed Tuesday that the prohibition should be maintained in principle, party officials said.

The accord at the team's first meeting will risk the three coalition parties' agreement on a legal change in current regulations, which ban formation of holding companies, political sources said.

The reaffirmation is in line with the SDP's position that the establishment of holding companies should be permitted only when the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) approves it while a legal clause banning the creation of such firms is maintained, the officials said.

The SDP maintains that approval for the formation of holding companies should be limited to venture capital companies and other special cases.

But the SDP and the two other ruling coalition parties — the Liberal Democratic Party and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger] — have agreed to lift the ban unless the establishment of a holding company violates the antimonopoly policy.

The three parties are working to submit a legal change to the current Diet session by Friday to put their agreement into practice.

Unless the maintenance of the ban is confirmed in principle, however, the SDP is likely to turn down the legal change, the party officials said.

**Japan: Kajiyama Supports Idea of MOF Reorganization**

*OW0602083196 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — The top government spokesman expressed support Tuesday for the reorganization of the Ministry of Finance in the wake of the bad loan fiasco over seven failed housing loan companies.

The bureaucracy at the ministry may have become unsuited to the times and the general setup incommensurate with those of other advanced countries, Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama said.

"I think the time to consider a new system may come soon," given the virtual bankruptcy of the mortgage companies and other financial problems, Kajiyama told a press conference.

The three ruling parties began discussing Monday the setting up of a joint team to study the feasibility of splitting up the ministry and dispersing its authority.

**Japan: Harbinger's Hatoyama Urges 'Radical' MOF Overhaul**

*OW0402131396 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 4 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Takasaki, Japan, Feb. 4 KYODO — A high-ranking member of New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], a partner in the ruling coalition government, called Sunday for a radical overhaul of the

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Ministry of Finance in the wake of the widening housing loan scandal.

Sakigake Secretary General Yukio Hatoyama said at a news conference in Takasaki, Gunma Prefecture, that the nation's banking law should also be revised to avoid a repeat of such financial failures.

By fully debating a review of the banking system, he said, "we have to endeavor to create an environment which would win the people's understanding."

Kazuo Aichi, a senior member of the largest opposition party, Shinshinto (New Frontier Party), suggested separating the 685 billion yen appropriation proposed to liquidate moribund housing lenders from the fiscal 1996 state budget. [passage omitted]

**Japan: EPA Head Says MOF Reorganization 'Possible'**

*OW0602043996 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — The head of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Tuesday [6 February] that a reorganization of the Finance Ministry is possible, as a way to prevent a recurrence of the financial mess caused by failed housing loan companies saddled with huge bad loans.

EPA Director General Shusei Tanaka said at a press conference, "as part of efforts to normalize and stabilize Japan's financial system, reorganization of its financial administration is in view," Tanaka said, adding "we should not rule it out."

Concerning information unveiled Monday on the troubled housing lenders, Tanaka said it clarified the responsibility of the government as well as the banks that founded the home mortgage companies.

"The data verified that although they knew the financial standing of the housing loan companies, the administrative authorities failed to take effective steps to prevent their bad loans from ballooning," he said.

The information also proved the very close relationship between the housing lenders and their founding banks, which, for example, frequently introduced borrowers to the housing firms, Tanaka said.

**Japan: Panel Proposes Splitting NTT Into Smaller Entities**

*OW0602122196 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO — A special panel of the telecom ministry's advisory organ agreed Tuesday to propose the split-up of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. into a long-distance and two or three regional telephone service entities, panel officials said.

The officials said the agreement was reached at a meeting of the Telecommunications Council's subgroup assigned to discuss the future status of the domestic telecommunication giant.

The long-distance telephone company will be allowed to engage in overseas and mobile telephone services to reactivate the nation's information and telecommunications market, they said.

They said the regional entities will be permitted to enter the cable television and information media markets.

The proposal may pave the way for a sweeping reorganization of Japan's telecommunication market, the officials said.

At Tuesday's session, subgroup members agreed that it is appropriate to create two or three regional service companies, covering eastern and western Japan or eastern, central and western Japan as their service areas, the officials said.

**Japan: Middle East Oil Dependency Hits 16-Year High**

*OW0502090196 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO — Japan depended on the Middle East for 78.6 percent of crude oil imports in 1995, the highest level since the second oil crisis broke out in 1979, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Monday [5 February].

The nation's oil imports totaled 1,675.53 million barrels last year, down 1.5 percent from the year earlier, of which 1,319.26 million barrels came from the mideast, up 0.5 percent, the ministry said.

Dependency on the area picked up from 77.1 percent in 1994 chiefly because imports from Indonesia slid 13.4 percent year on year to 132.23 million barrels and those from China shrank 6.1 percent to 85.54 million barrels.

Imports from the two countries fell because Japan had imported heavily from the nations in 1994 due to a water shortage which lasted from the summer through the end of the year, boosting operations at oil-fired power plants, a ministry official said.

The decline also reflects growing oil consumption in China itself, the official added.

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### Japan: Unfavorable Weather Postpones J-1 Rocket Launch

*OW0602121596 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tanegashima, Japan, Feb. 6 KYODO — The National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) postponed Tuesday [6 February] the launch of the first rocket of the new domestically developed J-1 type until Friday due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The 33-meter rocket was originally scheduled to lift off from the NASDA Space Center on Tanegashima Island in southwestern Japan early Wednesday to carry into space the Hyflex, a hypersonic flight experimental plane aimed at perfecting techniques necessary for developing a Japanese version of the space shuttle.

However, the agency decided to reschedule the launch since weather forecasts predicted rough seas in the area where the Hyflex was slated to splash down with its scientific data later Wednesday.

Agency officials said a Thursday launch was ruled out because another small-scale rocket is scheduled to be launched in the area that day.

The officials said the sky near the Ogasawara Islands, some 1,000 kilometers south of Tokyo, became overcast around 3.30 PM Tuesday with strong winds roughing up the sea and creating up to 6.5-meter- high waves.

They said divers have to tie a rope around the Hyflex to retrieve it from the ocean, a maneuver that can only be carried out safely if waves are not higher than 3 meters.

The J-1, a three-stage vehicle equipped with the same solid fuel booster as the H-2 rocket and with parts of the M3S2 rocket, was developed to send small satellites into orbit.

Its launch cost is estimated at 5 billion yen, while it cost 19 billion yen to launch the H-2, the first major space vehicle developed and manufactured entirely by Japan.

## Mongolia

### Mongolia: Parliament Defies President, Insists on Own Election Law

*LD2301202596 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1605 GMT 16 Jan 96*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Kim Boldokhonov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ulan-Bator, 23 Jan — The Grand State Khural (parliament) of Mongolia today disregarded a protest from the president and minority opposition and inserted amendments to the law on elections to the supreme legislative authority. Deputies will now be elected only on a first-past-the-post system.

In the Grand Khural elections due in June, Mongolia will be divided into 76 single-seat constituencies. Each elector will be entitled to vote for the one candidate that he or she considers most deserving to become a member of parliament. Candidates will be nominated by political parties, and independents will have to gather at least 800 signatures in their support.

The parliament threw out a draft law proposed by the opposition parties and supported by the president, which would have led to a combination of the first-past-the-post and proportional representation systems.

Mongolian president Ochirbat Punsalmaagiyn described today's move by parliament as "an unforgiveable act dictated solely by the narrow interests of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party", which has 71 of the 76 deputies.

The head of state is entitled to veto the parliament's ruling. But he clearly does not intend to. "Since in the current conditions it is obviously impossible to achieve a consensus, a presidential veto on a law passed by an absolute majority of parliament cannot be successful", Ochirbat acknowledged in an interview with the Montsame news agency.

He said he hoped that "political parties will wage their election campaigns respecting the country's unity and political stability and the people's interests, and that the voters will make a democratic choice in accordance with their convictions".

### Mongolia: Cabinet Announces Replacement of MONTSAME Director General

*LD2701150496 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1444 GMT 27 Jan 96*

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jan 27 (MONTSAME-pool) — At the extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of Mongolia held Friday [26 January] it has been announced that director general of the news agency of MONTSAME Ch. Erdene has been removed from his post. It was associated with that his case has been referred to the court in connection with his being accused of the abuse of official position. As was [word indistinct] earlier, the state committee on control carrying on an inspection in respect of the information referring to Ch. Erdene, has revealed actions incompatible with the law and ethics of the state servant including those of criminal character as well. [sentence as received]

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The government has appointed to this post former first deputy of the editor-in-chief of the central state newspaper ARDYN ERH B. Purevdash. The newly appointed director of the news agency was born in 1951. He is a professional journalist. He worked for 15 years as a head of the department on ideology of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

**Mongolia: President Ochirbat Notes Better Ties With U.S., Germany**

*OW1601171296 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 16 Jan 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ulaanbaator, January 16 (XINHUA) — Mongolian President P. Ochirbat said in remarks published today that his country's relations with the United States, Germany and France have developed rapidly over recent years.

In an interview with the local newspaper EL TOVQOD, Ochirbat said Mongolia held political dialogues with the U.S. at various levels in 1995, deepening mutual trust and understanding.

President Bill Clinton has announced that U.S. cooperation with Mongolia will be extended to the military field apart from humanitarian aid.

The Mongolian president said relations with Germany have also entered a new era since he visited that country last September.

Mongolia and Germany signed a joint communique on bilateral relations, expressing wishes of both sides to expand cooperation, said Ochirbat.

He said that he will visit France in the first half of this year and both sides are finalizing the preparations for the visit. France has announced that it will set up an embassy in Ulaanbaator this year.

## North Korea

**DPRK: Ambassador Criticizes Nuclear Arms Control Agreement**

*PA0302183396 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1255 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[Report by Nimia Sardina Gonzalez; from the "Doing Radio" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kim Sung-yong, North Korea's ambassador to Cuba, has criticized the (Acenar), which the United States and other countries signed in an effort to control the world arms market and strangle countries that remain independent. He noted that signatory countries had said that the agreement aimed to guarantee international and regional peace and security by controlling technology that could serve a dual purpose. This is not true, he added, because each year the United States and other countries deliver large quantities of weapons of mass destruction to South Korean authorities, aggravating the Korean peninsula's critical situation. He also said that if the United States and other countries are truly interested in promoting world peace, they should relinquish the profits obtained in the world arms market. He pointed out that (Acenar) has the DPRK and other developing countries — all of which the United States dislikes — clearly in mind and reveals the intention to pressure, isolate, and weaken those who refuse to accept U.S. orders:

[Begin Kim recording] (Acenar) is essentially a Cold War declaration. The creation of the agreement will surely bring about a new division in the world, favoring a pro-West leaning, and severely aggravate the arms buildup. [end recording]

He said that, despite the restrictions caused by the U.S. policy, the North Korean people have not ceased to develop and consolidate socialism:

[Begin Kim recording] Our strength and power are based on an independent economy, which guarantees the continued existence of our socialism. [end recording]

He advised that if the agreement is enforced against the DPRK, his government will take new measures in the defense of the DPRK's legitimate right to survive.

**DPRK: Daily Urges U.S., Japan Not To Play Into South's 'Scheme'**

*SK0402131496 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0855 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[Commentary from 2 February NODONG SINMUN: "Do Not Play Into the Puppets' Scheme"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets recently held vice ministerial talks in Hawaii. During the talks, they released a so-called joint statement stressing that North Korea should promote dialogue with the outside world, that the resumption of North-South dialogue is imperative, and that they will continue their efforts to achieve this goal.

What we easily guess is that the South Korean puppets must have made desperate efforts to have the statement issued, and to their shame, the United States and Japan played into the puppets' scheme. In short, the statement is a product of the anti-Republic maneuvers by the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets. Accordingly, it is not likely that it contains anything pleasant.

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In particular, what cannot be overlooked is that the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets dared to assume a stance of intervention in our domestic affairs. Although their maneuvers are impertinent, we are angry because we value our sovereignty as we do our lives. Whether we promote dialogue with the outside world is a question that completely concerns our internal affairs, and is a matter we should decide on our own, using our own judgment and determination.

In fact, we have not refrained from dialogue with the outside world. We have held dialogue from positions based on our national interests, and have kept the door open. We have also actively developed relations with many countries. Why on earth does the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets instruct us by telling what to do? Embarrassed by the failure of their attempts to infuse the DPRK with the opening wind [kaebang param], the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets are rushing about without reason. We consider their acts as ridiculous.

With regard to their remarks that the resumption of North-South dialogue is imperative, we think such remarks can be made only by political ignorants who intend to use the North-South dialogue for insidious purposes, or by those with no sense of reality. We have repeatedly stated that the traitor Kim Yong-sam, who has not a single drop of our nation's blood in his body and who is interested only in the country's division, cannot be our dialogue partner.

North-South dialogue is aimed at reunifying the divided country. However, the Kim Yong-sam ring is frantically maneuvering to crush [apsal] their fellow countrymen by employing outside forces. Being engaged in the continuous arms buildup, they conduct war exercises against us almost every day, stirring up an anti-Republic mood of confrontation. The Kim Yong-sam ring arrested, detained, and is currently repressing those who visited Pyongyang with the desire for reunification, invoking the National Security Law.

As shown by the secret fund scandal, the puppet Kim Yong-sam clique are the masters of the illegal accumulation of wealth, and are irregular and corrupt elements who are not interested in the improvement of North-South relations or the resolution of the reunification issue, but who are only frenziedly looking after their own interests and the reigns of power. The United States and Japan are certainly aware of this.

Sitting face to face with these criminals, who are denounced by the South Korean people and the international community, is a disgrace to dialogue and runs counter to the nation's intent. Insisting on dialogue with the South Korean puppet traitor is incompatible with the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, which stipulates that North and South Korea hold dialogue when an atmosphere is created following the implementation of the agreed framework. However, as facts show, such an atmosphere has yet to be created.

The United States and Japan have obviously not discarded their hostile concept of the Cold War era and the one-sided policy that favors South Korea. This will have great consequences. The South Korean puppets should not impertinently run wild, aware of its position. The United States and Japan had better treat us with common sense instead of continuously playing into the South Korean puppets' scheme without principles.

### DPRK: ROK Fishermen Who Defected Visit Pyongyang Sites

*SK0602114696 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0737 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) — The crewmen of the South Korean fishing boat "707 Taeyong", who defected to the North, visited the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

They went around the Tower of the Chuche Idea and group sculptures on either side of the tower on the immortal revolutionary exploits of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang from the observation stand atop the tower.

After visiting the tower, master Kim Chong-on said:

"We could know well how great the chuche idea is, seeing the precious stones with letters on them, which were sent by a lot of foreign personages and adherents to the chuche idea.

"The chuche idea, which defines fishermen like us as masters of the country, state and society, is indeed a great idea for the popular masses and an immortal idea providing happiness to the whole nation."

Yi Kil-sim, after visiting the Kim Chong-suk creche, said children in the North fully enjoy happiness that is not imaginable in South Korean society.

The crewmen also visited the Arch of Triumph.

### DPRK: NODONG SINMUN Views Kim Yong-sam's Feting of Businessmen

*SK0602035396 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 6 Feb 96*

["NODONG SINMUN on Kim Yong-sam's Feting Businessmen" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today comments

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on the fact that the traitor Kim Yong-sam of South Korea invited chairmen of 30 comprador businesses to a dinner at "Chongwadae" [presidential offices].

The paper says the entertainment was aimed at muzzling them, who are well aware of his "presidential election" fund and illegally acquired wealth.

It hints that he will protect them with power and, even though they were found guilty, he would have them acquitted and left not jailed, so that they may keep mum about his "presidential election" fund and offer him a larger amount of "political fund" in the future.

Now when the traitor No Tae-u has been imprisoned for the slush fund scandal and comprador businessmen have been brought to trial for their involvement in the scandal, Kim Yong-sam is trying to cover up his true color as the kingpin of thieves and seeking to amass more fortunes. The fact clearly shows that he has really got mad over irregularities.

**DPRK: Anti-Japanese Veterans Praised as 'Model Revolutionaries'**

*SK0302085596 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) — In Korea, the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans are respected as the forerunners of the Korean revolution and as model revolutionaries.

It is because they took part in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader President Kim Il- song, defeated Japanese imperialism, accomplished the historic cause of national restoration and made great contributions to the establishment of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans are the honorable first generation of our revolution."

The fighters, the first generation of the Korean revolution, held President Kim Il-song in high esteem as the centre of their unity and the centre of leadership and remained faithful to his idea and leadership.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a heroine of the anti-Japanese war, performed immortal exploits at many battles during the anti- Japanese revolutionary struggle. Every time, she reliably defended the safety of the president at the risk of her life.

During the war, she was highly praised as "a woman general of Mt. Paektu," "a woman general of Korea in the anti-Japanese war," etc.

Kim Hyok composed and disseminated "The Star of Korea," the first revolutionary song dedicated to President Kim Il-song, in 1928 and other poems and songs including "The Revolution" to educate the people and inspire them to the revolutionary struggle.

Cha Kwang-su, Choe Chang-kol and other fighters took an active part in the work to found the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) and remained loyal to the revolutionary idea and leadership of the president.

The fighters always displayed matchless heroism and self- sacrificing spirit at battles with the enemy.

O Chung-hop, commander of the Seventh Regiment of the KPRA, fought many battles with bravery and self-sacrificing spirit and performed distinguished feats in defending the headquarters of the revolution at the risk of life.

During the 100-odd days of the arduous march which started towards the end of 1938, the most difficult year in the anti- Japanese armed struggle, he defeated a great many enemy troops, diverting their attention from the headquarters to his regiment. Thus, he greatly contributed to the safety of the headquarters and successfully guaranteed the march of the main unit.

In a battle in 1939, Kim Chin silenced the enemy pillbox with his chest, shouting "Long live the Korean revolution!" so that his unit could make a successful charge.

The first generation of the Korean revolution covered a long and arduous path with arms in hand for the restoration of the country and happiness of the people. In the course of this, many of them readily dedicated their lives in their youthful years.

That is why the Korean people actively learn from their firm revolutionary outlook on the leader, indomitable revolutionary spirit and way of fighting, and exalt their exploits.

**DPRK: Cambodian Guests Depart Pyongyang Following 5-Day Visit**

*SK0302092896 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) — Kong Sam-ol, deputy prime minister in charge of the Royal Palace of Cambodia, and his party left here today after a 5 day visit to Korea.

They visited the on home of the great leader President Kim Il- song in Mangyongdae where he was born and spent childhood, the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Tomb of King Tangun.

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## DPRK: Iran Holds Party on 17th Anniversary of Islamic Revolution

*SK0602044596 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) — Iranian Ambassador to Korea Seyyed Morteza Mirheydari gave a party on February 5 on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Invited to the party were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, vice-marshal Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army, Yi Chol-pong, minister of the city management and chairman of the Korea-Iran Friendship Association, and other officials concerned.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and Yi Chong-sang, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the National Democratic Front of South Korea, were also present on invitation.

Speeches were made at the party.

## DPRK: Daily Lauds Kim Chong-il's Ethical Philosophy

*SK0602105896 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 22 Jan 96*

[NODONG SINMUN 22 January commentary: "The Ethical Philosophy of Our Party Is the Conscience of the Era and the Banner of the Revolution"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The succession of a great revolution brings about true ethics and morality. The respected and beloved [kyongaehanun] Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work "Respecting the Revolutionary Seniors Is a Lofty Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries" opens a new world of lofty moral obligation that breaks new ground in human history and the revolutionary movement. The work teaches true ethical philosophy to all of us and gives us boundless self-esteem and pride of having the ultimate reincarnation of moral obligation as our great leader [widaehan yongdoja].

1. From the work, we deeply learn the great ethical philosophy of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il. The victory of the revolution is the victory of ideology and faith, as well as the victory of communist morality. Ethics and morality are the mighty powers that vigorously propel the revolution, as well as the moral foundations that guarantee the purity of the revolutionary ranks. Revolution is a sacred cause that makes mankind beautiful and lofty. Revolution demands revolutionary morality and ethical philosophy that elucidates true human relations as well as comrade relations.

At the time of inheriting the revolutionary cause, the question of ethical philosophy emerges as an important question related to the destiny of the revolution. The relay baton of revolution handed over by the leader [suryong] and the revolutionary seniors to the revolutionaries and the people is boundlessly sacred. Only the revolution that embodies the lofty ethical philosophy can receive the relay baton and can vigorously advance along the single road pioneered by the leader [suryong].

The lack of ideology results in the confusion and failure of lines during the implementation of the revolutionary cause; the lack of ethical philosophy brings about moral corruption. The long history of the communist movement tells us that betrayers of the revolution are unexceptionally moral morons with no faith and obligation. Without the establishment of an ethical philosophy, a revolution is coward and weak, and will defy revolutionary principles, and result in betrayals that destroy the revolution.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great philosopher and outstanding ideologist, who has elucidated the chuche-based ethical philosophy for the first time in history based on the chuche idea. Our party's ethical philosophy has a consistency based on the chuche idea. The philosophy reflects all aspirations and demands of mankind, and is the climax of human ethics and morality. Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's ethical philosophy is a popular masses-centered and leader-centered [suryong] ethical philosophy, a philosophy that has a unified view on the revolution and on morality. The inherent characteristics of our party's ethical philosophy is the view to complete to the end the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader [suryong] with the strength of the moral obligation.

The work "Respecting the Revolutionary Seniors Is a Lofty Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries" eloquently shows the truth, inevitability, and loftiness of the ethical philosophy of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il. Above all, the work makes us learn deep in our hearts the leader-centered [suryong] ethical philosophy.

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated: It is the duty and the utmost revolutionary obligation of revolutionaries to devote their loyalty to the great leader [suryong] generation after generation.

The loftiest ethics and morality of human life functions in the world of revolution, where there are relations between colleagues who participate in the production together, and relations between the seniors and juniors of the revolution. The climax of all these moral obligations is the ethics and morality as regards the leader

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[suryong]. The leader [suryong] is the head and center of a sociopolitical organism. The leader's [suryong] leadership brings up thousands of revolutionaries and makes the people rise for the revolutionary struggle. Therefore, for sociopolitical organisms, human relations and all other relations of moral obligations are centered around the leader [suryong] based on the faithfulness toward the leader [suryong].

In the sacred world of revolution, there are no relations without the leader [suryong]. The ethical and moral view of the preceding working class failed to become regulations for the true struggle and life of the revolutionaries and failed to display its endless vitality because the view was not based on faithfulness toward the leader [suryong]. It was great Comrade Kim Chong-il who for the first time in history has studied and newly defined the question of ethics and morality with a view that places the leader [suryong] in the center, based on faithfulness toward the leader [suryong].

All ideologies and theories of Comrade Kim Chong-il on ethics and morality are based on a revolutionary view on the leader [suryong]. Regarding the leader [suryong] as the father and life saver, defending and safeguarding the ideology and achievement of the leader [suryong], and keeping the obligation to the leader [suryong] to the end are the core of Comrade Kim Chong-il's ethical philosophy.

The deeper we learn the work the warmer we feel that the world of moral obligation toward the leader [suryong] is a pure and noble world which has reached a new stage.

Reflected in every system and every phrase in the work are the revolutionary fighters' attitude and position to more properly wait on and more highly uphold the leader [suryong]. The work is precisely a revolutionary textbook which leads our revolutionary fighters to live up to the sense of obligation as the leader's [suryong] fighters and followers to the end.

The noble moral obligation toward the leader [suryong] pulsates in the ideology of invariably upholding the leader [suryong] as the supreme representative of the revolution even today when he has passed away, in the policy of respecting martyred revolutionary fighters who devoted their whole life to the leader's [suryong] cause, and even in the theory of safeguarding, defending, inheriting, and developing the revolutionary traditions and achievements registered by the leader [suryong].

In keeping the internationalist obligation, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has regarded it as being of most importance to keep the intimate relations forged by the leader [suryong] in his external activities. In recovering communist morality on a worldwide scope he has also considered opposing and rejecting the breach of faith insulting the leader [suryong] to be basic.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's ethical philosophy is the supreme ethical philosophy which represents the revolutionary morality because it sees to it that everything is focussed on the moral obligation to the leader [suryong] and that people's moral life proceeds from this.

The ethical philosophy with the leader [suryong] as the center is a revolutionary philosophy which leads people to become revolutionary fighters armed with the loftiest mental and moral features. If one arms oneself with the ethical philosophy, one does not forget the benevolence of the leader [suryong] who pioneered the road of the revolution even though a hundred years or a thousand years pass by and one does not break away from the clean principle as a fighter, a disciple of the leader [suryong] even though one is at the door of death.

The revolutionary ethos of our people — who are upholding the party and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty generation after generation, looking up to him, who is laid in state at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, with the firm faith that he is always with them — clearly shows the nobleness and driving force of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's ethical philosophy.

As we learn the ideology of the work we have come to know that Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has provided the great mankind philosophy, is precisely the creator of the genuine communist morality.

Through the work, we also cherish deep in our hearts the ethical philosophy of love and trust toward the people. Moral obligation is love and trust. The love and trust toward human beings are the basis of genuine human relations and the foundation of human morality. Serving others and devoting oneself to human beings is a human virtue.

Genuine revolutionary conscience and lofty moral obligation lie in treasuring human beings, loving the people, and devotedly struggling for the popular masses' independence cause. Therefore, the ethical philosophy of communism is not only the ethical philosophy centered in the leader [suryong], but is also the popular masses-centered ethical philosophy, the ethical philosophy of love and trust.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader [yongdoja] who is leading the revolution with love for and trust in the people. His politics are politics of love and trust, and his outlook on morality is also based on love and trust. The ethics based on love and trust means that the popular masses are regarded as

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the masters of everything and the wisest teachers and that their inexhaustible creative ingenuity is absolutely trusted.

The love for the people and respect for the forerunners of the revolution are inseparable. This is a fundamental principle clarified by the ethical philosophy of the Kim Chong-il style.

Those who love the people and who are faithful to them infinitely respect the revolutionary seniors who have struggled for the people. However, those who disregard the people and who reign over the people perpetrate the act of insulting the revolutionary seniors without hesitation.

The foundation of respect for revolutionary seniors, loyalty to the leader [suryong], and high sense of responsibility for the next generations is precisely the love for and trust in the people. We can say with dignity that respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong- il's ethical philosophy is the most people-oriented and progressive ethical philosophy which represents the popular masses' opinion and which grasps mankind's conscience because his ethical philosophy takes this absolute truth as its pole.

The ethical philosophy of love and trust for the people is a source of spiritual strength that inspires people into conscious and beautiful action. When all of us work and fight with this ethical philosophy, then will we devotedly struggle not for personal interests and fame but the people, society, and the grouping and have the noble morality of boundlessly caring for and loving our comrades and people.

Today our people are displaying the beautiful communist trait of unhesitatingly risking our lives for our revolutionary comrades, getting married to disabled veterans, warmly taking care of parentless children and elderly people who have no one to take care of, and doing something good for the party, the revolution, society, and the grouping. They are people who embody the ethical philosophy of love and trust and exemplary people of our era.

The appearance of our society in which beautiful communist traits are being displayed highly shows that our party's ethical philosophy of love and trust is a guideline in life and struggle that purifies people and leads them to a world of moral obligation. The work makes us profoundly realize the greatness of the ethical philosophy of respected and beloved [kyongaehanun] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who earnestly devotes himself to carrying out the revolutionary cause.

To people who carry out the revolution, morality and the revolution and a view on morality and a view on the revolution are closely interrelated. Noble moral relations are established in revolutionary struggle, and the revolution advances victoriously when moral obligation is being consolidated and developed. Pure morality not related to the revolution is valueless. Morality becomes genuine morality when it contributes to the revolution and inspires the revolution.

The fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il combined morality and the revolution in the highest form is a historic accomplishment in the history of revolutionary struggle and the history of human morality.

It is Comrade Kim Chong-il who treasures morality, invigorates the revolution with moral obligation, and leads the revolution to ultimate completion in the course of the revolution.

In the work of respected and beloved [kyongaehanun] Comrade Kim Chong-il, we see a glorious example of thoroughly subjugating morality to the revolution and using morality as a powerful means to contribute to the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il believes that sacred moral obligation is the cause of the victory of our revolution and that the fact that, due to the lack of morality, people defiled revolutionary seniors and obliterated their accomplishments has caused the socialist movement of the world to undergo trials.

Comrade Kim Chong-il believes that an attitude toward revolutionary seniors determines an attitude toward the revolution and is a basic issue related to the destiny of the revolution. What is contained in this belief is Comrade Kim Chong-il's firm intention to attach significance to morality and complete the revolution on the strength of morality.

The inheritance of the revolutionary cause, as well as its cultivation and development, is guaranteed by noble moral obligation. Respected and beloved [kyongaehanun] Comrade Kim Chong- il for the first time in history examined the issue of inheriting the revolutionary cause not only as an ideological issue but as an issue concerning moral obligation and gave a clear-cut answer to this issue.

Respected and beloved [kyongaehanun] Comrade Kim Chong-il's ethical philosophy is a militant banner for inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause. When all of us arm ourselves with this ethical philosophy, we will have the clean revolutionary conscience of purely inheriting the blood line of the party and the revolution and have a firm resolve and determination to boundlessly glorify our dignity and honor as communists.

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When the ethical philosophy of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] becomes the soul of the people and the spirit of the nation, the people will be a glorious people who wage the revolution with the leader [suryong] forever, and the nation will shine as a great nation named after the leader's [suryong] esteemed name.

There have been works and books in human history that affected man's ethical and moral life. However, none of them sufficiently reflected the people's aspiration and demand for independence and led the people to the most lofty and beautiful world.

The work of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is an ethical philosophy placing the leader [suryong] in the center, an ethical philosophy of love and trust for the people, and an ethical philosophy that unifies views on the revolution and morality. The work is a collection on ethics and morality of our times, and a great holy book on the revolution. As long as there is the revolution and there are people, Comrade Kim Chong-il's ethical philosophy will be immortal. Where the ethical philosophy pulses, genuine revolutionaries, who regard revolutionary obligation as their life, will grow; the revolutionary cause will advance victoriously; and a just and progressive new world will be built. This was the iron theory deeply engraved in the hearts of our people and the progressive people when they received the work.

2. Reading the work, we feel deep in our hearts the greatness of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], the ultimate reincarnation of revolutionary moral obligation.

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated:

In order for one to become a leader [chidoja] and win trust and support from the people, one should possess the personality and qualifications as a leader [chidoja], and fulfill one's responsibility and role of a leader [chidoja].

A work of a great man is an example of his personality. A work filled with profound ideological theory and philosophy shows more of the great personality of the great man.

Moral obligation is an important part of a leader's [yongdoja] personality. The leader's [yongdoja] faithfulness to the revolutionary cause is also based on moral obligation; his love for the people is blossomed by moral obligation. A leader [yongdoja] must have a resolute ideology and moral qualification to win the people's support and trust.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is the greatest man, who has most highly embodied the lofty personality of a leader [yongdoja], and the ethical and moral traits of a successor. The work "Respecting the Revolutionary Seniors is a Lofty Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries" deeply moves our hearts because the work is the utmost paragon of revolutionary moral obligation that reflects the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great guide [hyangdoja] for the construction of communist morality.

Above all, the work teaches us that no one else but the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is the greatest representative of communist morality.

The communist morality is the acme of the development of human morality. The communist morality is embodied in a great man's traits. The representative of the communist morality is the representative of human conscience. Only a great man with the purest, most passionate, and extraordinary influence can be the representative of communist morality receiving absolute trust from the people.

Today, everyone says that the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is the ultimate reincarnation of moral obligation, and a mirror to conscience. Before the lofty world of obligation of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], everyone would review one's own conscience and purify one's mind. Stepping into the world of Comrade Kim Chong-il, one discovers the genuine truth of life and struggle. Those whose ideology had been equivocal will become determined, and those who call themselves authorities of morality would show respect in his world.

The world of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's moral obligation is an infinitely pure and eternal world. Vividly reflected in the work is the noble feature of Comrade Kim Chong-il who, in upholding the fatherly leader [suryong], upholds him forever as he was, looking ahead to the distant future of one hundred years or one thousand years, and who, in inheriting the leader's ideology and cause, inherits them in an absolutely perfect manner without the slightest degree of insufficiency.

Through the fact alone that the Kumsusan Memorial Palace has been built into the highest sacred area of chuche, we can keenly feel the pure moral obligation that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possesses.

The world of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim chong-il's sense of obligation is a world that burns

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with infinite ardor. It is precisely Comrade Kim Chong-il who devotes all his thoughts and efforts to more properly uphold the fatherly leader [suryong]. It is also Comrade Kim Chong-il who does not hesitate to make all possible efforts to solve the problem related to the leader's [suryong] authority.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il does not hesitate to walk a thousand miles in a night if it is for revolutionary seniors and revolutionary comrades. Indeed, Comrade Kim Chong-il is a man of justice and a man of enthusiasm who devotes his all to his obligations. Whenever one enters Comrade Kim Chong-il's world of obligations, one's heart begins to boil and one is seized with a sense of happiness. Such a world, which is forged with affection, is boundlessly pure and infinite.

The world of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's sense of obligation is a world with an extraordinarily broad width and power to influence. Politics should possess a large caliber. A leader [yongdoja] who leads the revolution should not be narrow- minded. This is Comrade Kim Chong-il's political creed.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il respects the anti- Japanese revolutionary fighters as the first seniors and model revolutionaries, and respects those who participated in the fatherland liberation war as heroic fighters. He also puts the labor innovators of the great Chollima upsurge and disabled veterans at the forefront. He leads those who have a national conscience along the road of patriotism and reunification. This is why our people call the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's bosom the bosom of the revolution, the bosom of the fatherland, and the bosom of the father.

There is no border to the revolutionaries' obligations. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il puts revolutionaries, anti-imperialist and antifascist fighters, and progressive figures in all countries at the forefront. He respects Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, who were the leaders of the international working class, and greatly appreciates their achievements. He does not forget prominent party and state activists of the working class, internationalist fighters, and resolute anti-imperialist fighters, putting them at the forefront of history. He also extends international support and encouragement to foreign friends whenever they face difficulties. This shows how noble is the sense of obligation of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Those who treasure justice, conscience, and truth are deeply moved by the world of Comrade Kim Chong-il's sense of obligation, and sincerely follow his bosom. As we read his work again and again, we come to the unanimous feeling that there is no people in this world who, like our people, have the blessing to uphold the highest representative of communist morality and a matchless great man as their leader. Through this work, we also keenly realize that the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is precisely the defender of mankind's conscience.

Since obligation is a human virtue, the treacherous act of betraying that virtue becomes a most repulsive act. The hotter the obligation becomes, the stronger the hatred of those worthless humans who do not live up to that obligation, in other words, the betrayers.

What the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il hates most is the treacherous act of betraying the obligation toward the party, the leader [suryong], and revolutionary comrades. Comrade Kim Chong-il infinitely loves those comrades who struggle to live up to their obligations, devoting their lives, and so extends maximum love and consideration to them. However, he never forgives those worthless men who do not keep their obligations, those betrayers who sell out their conscience and principles, and those ungrateful men who do not respect the leader [suryong] and revolutionary seniors. This is precisely Comrade Kim Chong-il's political ethics.

Such an immoral act of weighing faith and conscience cannot work out before the respected and beloved Comrade Kim chong-il. There is not even the slightest degree of compromise in this ethical world.

The revolutionary song "Let the coward go his way, but we will defend the red flag" is the banner of faith as well as the banner of obligation that has been adhered by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji]. Upholding this banner, the great Comrade Kim Chong-il [widaehan kimjongil tongji] has resolutely smashed the maneuvers of all kinds of anti-party factionalists and opportunists who have turned into renegades on the road of revolution, and firmly defended the singlehearted unity of the revolutionary ranks. It is identical to the iron will of the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] who neither made a compromise with nor made concession to injustice and betrayal from the first day he embarked on the road of the revolution to his last day of life.

Even today, branding the maneuvers of betrayers of socialism who brought about the collapse of and change in socialism by vilifying and debasing the leader [suryong] and the forerunners of revolution as the most immoral act going against man's basic conscience and sense of obligation as well as the act of despicable treachery that gave in to the imperialist suppression, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun

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kimjongil tongji] is dealing a deadly blow to them. Who could have possibly condemned the act of betrayal that damaged communist morality in such a sharp and logical way? During such uncompromising days of struggle, the work of revolutionary ethical morality, "Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is a Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries," which contains the iron will of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] who defends to the end dignity and obligation as communist revolutionary, was published.

Today, mankind is witnessing a horrible reality in which justice is trampled upon, injustice runs rampant, ugly betrayers become the mouthpiece of conscience and justice, and corrupt people swagger on the arena of politics. In the world of upheaval, it is the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] who upholds the banner of conscience and sense of obligation and leads the people to the world of noble moral obligation. In the work, the people cherish deep in their hearts the noble intention of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] who saved man from moral crisis created by the imperialists and betrayers of the revolution and who is willing to work hard to save mankind.

Through the work, we come to keenly feel that the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is truly a great pioneer who leads the popular masses into moral consummation.

The consummation of socialism and communism is, above all, a consummation of man who is the master of society. Moral consummation occupies the highest position in the consummation of man. Even if one has advanced ideas, without conscience and moral obligation, he cannot be said to have human features.

It was the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] who, for the first time, elucidated the road to building the society in which outmoded ideological remnants are eliminated and communist morality is fully established, and the consummation of man is realized.

In the work, the law of building socialism and communism is perfectly illuminated. The idea on establishing the ethos of communist morality in the whole society by strengthening moral indoctrination among the party members and working people: the line on firmly preparing the new generation, the successors of the revolution, mentally and morally; and the line on deepening moral indoctrination in conformity with the development of socialist society and the essential character of communist morality, which have been elucidated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong- il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], have become programmatic guidelines that lead the people to moral consummation.

The tested leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is a source that broke a new ground for difficult historic tasks in the construction of socialism — consummation of man and moral construction. Comrade Kim Chong-il let all the people learn after the fatherly leader's lofty ideas and moral character and has worked to fully bloom the communist virtues which have been demonstrated among our people. Thanks to the great features of the fatherly leader and the politics of benevolence of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], our people respect the forerunners of the revolution, love their comrades, are loyal to the party and the revolution, and come to have lofty moral sense of obligation for the society and the collective. In addition, true communist human relations based on comradely unity and cooperation, and love and trust have come to fully bloom.

The greatest love for the people is consummating them ideologically, mentally, and morally and the biggest vice to the people is degenerating them mentally and morally. All the ideological and theoretical lines on man's moral consummation elucidated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] in his recent work are a great contribution to achieving the independent cause of the popular masses as well as the demonstration of the greatest love for the people.

Thanks to the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], who is a great pioneer of communist moral construction, the people are growing up staunchly as true men of communist type, and mankind can create the most just and beautiful world of moral ethics. This is an iron faith that we come to cherish in the work.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-ail [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is the greatest representative of communist morality, the defender of mankind's conscience, and the guide to the consummation of man. This cannot be thinkable apart from his disposition.

A leader [yongdoja] should possess the disposition as a leader [yongdoja]. What is most important here is having a noble moral character along with wisdom and leadership ability. A leader [chidoja] can lead the revolution and win support from the people only when he has moral character, the paragon of all the people.

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The moral disposition of a leader [yongdoja] is formed in the process of glorious growth. For the leader [yongdoja] who reached a consummation ideologically, mentally, and morally, there exist the great growth and the history of struggle which only a great man can experience.

The Korean revolution was pioneered on the strength of the noble moral obligation of the leader [suryong] and his soldiers, and has advanced and won victory on the strength of comradeship and moral obligation.

From the first day he embarked on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song preciously valued obligation, fastened comrades and people with noble revolutionary obligation, and led the revolution to one road of victory by holding fast to obligation. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was the highest representative of the Korean communists who fought on the strength of revolutionary conscience and obligation, and the maker of the glorious tradition of revolutionary obligation.

The tradition of revolutionary obligation, which was founded by the first generation of our revolution who upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their head, was the most valuable tradition which cannot be seen in other countries' revolutionary ranks. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] was born in the thick forest of Mt.Paektu where the grand epic of revolutionary obligation was created, and grew up in the struggle to defend this obligation. The burning obligation of anti- Japanese revolutionary forerunners, that is, "We will share life and death together!" as well as their lofty comradeship of unsparingly devoting their youth and life to their comrades has become the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] creed and outlook on life.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is indeed a great man of Mt. Paektu type who is like Mt. Paektu in ideology, faith, and morality. It is our general whose comradely obligation is as hard as the rock of Paektu, whose world of revolutionary obligation is as clear as the crater lake on Mt. Paektu, and who burns up injustice like thunder at Chongil Peak. Because the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] was born having the nature of Mt. Paektu as his disposition, he is the greatest in faith and obligation, a great human being as well as a great communist revolutionary who is the best in moral obligation.

It is not accidental that our people say that only general can publish such a monumental work and that the philosophical weight of his work is identical to the weight of Mt. Paektu.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] is a sage of the revolution, who is not only perfect in ideology, but also consummate in morality. The work "Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is a Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries" represents the great mental and moral traits of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The work is indeed a classic work which gives birth to the cheer "Long live mankind!" and an immortal library of a great man which makes the people firmly believe that our general is best. Through the work, we resembles the moral traits and ideological mentality of Comrade Kim Chong-il and are overflowing with firm confidence in victory and optimism while looking at today's reality and the bright future of the socialism of our own style which is imbued with Comrade Kim Chong-il's moral sense.

Our people will brilliantly complete the construction of communist ethics on the road of following the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il and will build to the end a beautiful and just society where our ideology, our ethics, and our lifestyle fully bloom.

## DPRK: Kim Chong-il: 'Father,' Koreans 'Members of His Family'

*SK0602090796 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0734 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN February 5 came out with a signed article titled "general's family" which said that the Korean people regard the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as their father and enjoy a happy life as members of his family.

The paper quoted Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"In our country, everyone regards and supports the leader as they would their own father. They trust and follow the party, regarding its embrace as that of their own mother. The leader, the party and the people form one socio-political organism, and share the same destiny."

The author of the article further said:

The expression "We are the members of the general's family" represents the great era in which the leader, the party and the masses form one socio-political organism and share the same destiny.

This expression is an appellation for our people who enjoy an independent and creative life as members of the

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big socialist family, holding the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as their father.

The Korean people are being called members of the general's family because the whole country and entire people take resemblance to him and are the same with him in ideology and traits as well as in sentiments and feelings.

The family of the general whose members form a harmonious whole is a group which has the same blood as his and takes the blood of chuche type as its lineage.

The expression "We are members of general's family" is also an appellation for a socio-political organism of the highest level unprecedented in the human history.

General's family, which was formed and has been consolidated in the era of chuche, is a unprecedented-in-history socio-political organism in which the whole country and the entire people are defending and glorifying the precious socio-political integrity provided by the great Workers' Party of Korea.

General's family, a socio-political organism, has the immortal chuche idea as its lifeblood.

General's family is a glorious family which will develop and prosper generation after generation.

As they have become the family members of the general, our people are a great nation who enjoy the honor as the members of the family of the great men of the century, the family of Mangyongdae and Mt. Paektu.

This is a great family which will make a boundless development under the red flag of the revolution, a banner and symbol of victory and glory for our people.

The family of the general is a family which cannot be separated in any storm and stress. This is because it is the family of a great leader, the eternal sun of humankind, and because it is the greatest independent family in the world which shapes its destiny independently in a creative way, not affected by any circumstances.

Written on the cover of the booklet are the letters "On the 54th Birthday of the Great Leader of the Korean People Comrade Kim Chong- il."

### DPRK: Yang Hyong-sop Greets Russian Federation Council Head

*SK0202103096 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) — Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Yegor Semyonovich Stroyev [name as received] on his election as chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

The message hoped that the friendly relations between the parliaments of the two countries will develop and he will get success in his work.

### DPRK: International Seminar on Chuche Idea Opens in Moscow 2 Feb

*SK0502104596 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 4 (KCNA) — The international seminar on the chuche idea for independence, peace and friendship, which opened in Moscow on February 2 on the occasion of the birthday of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, continued on February 3.

That day the philosophy workshop was held.

Prior to it, Ivan Melnikov, chairman of the Education and Science Committee of the State Duma of Russia, read a congratulatory message to the seminar from Gennadiy Seleznyov, speaker of the state Duma of Russia.

Chango Machyo, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and deputy national political commissar of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda, delivered a report titled "Mission of the Modern Philosophy" at the workshop.

Prof. and Dr. Anatoliy Zotov of Moscow State University, Prof. and Dr. Yuriy Pletnikov of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of Russia, Deputy Rector Hyon Won-sok of Korean University under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and other scholars took the floor.

The speakers said that the chuche idea newly raised the position and role of man in the world as the basic question of philosophy and gave an original scientific answer to it.

### DPRK: Booklet on Kim Chong-il's Work Published in Cuba

*SK0502051396 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Havana, February 3 (KCNA) — The Academia Publishing House of Cuba published the famous work of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "Giving Priority to Ideological Work Is Essential for Accomplishing Socialism" in booklet on Jan. 31.

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They said man holds the position befitting master in the world and plays a decisive role in transforming and developing it, adding that man is the most valuable and intelligent being in the material world and his creative power is a decisive factor in the transformation and development of the material world.

The chuche idea, they said, basing itself on a new understanding that independence, creativity, and consciousness are basic attributes of man, gives an exposition of the position of man as the master of the world and his decisive role, for the first time in history, so that it provided man with a theoretical basis to shape his destiny successfully with great honor and pride of being the master and transformer of the world.

When all philosophical questions are evolved on the basis of the man-centred methodology, they noted, philosophy can successfully contribute to hewing out the destiny of man. They said the chuche idea gives a correct exposition of the essence of material, which has been an important philosophical problem, and of the most scientific methodology with which to approach the world.

The speakers stressed that Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, has developed in depth the chuche idea philosophically, so that he has established a scientific view and methodology with which to approach the world, centering around man.

Chuche philosophy gave an elucidation of matters concerning the cause, driving power, shape and features of the developing things and phenomena, which is based on the development brought about by the creative role of man, subject, they said.

It is the characteristic of developing actual world elucidated by the chuche philosophy, they noted, that the increasing independence and creativity of man result in enhancing the position and role of man in the world.

They said that the man-centred chuche idea defines from a new angle the essence of consciousness as the commanding function of brain to control man's independent and creative social life activity and thus gives a most correct scientific understanding of consciousness.

Referring to the decisive role of consciousness to be played in shaping the destiny of man and developing society, they said that efforts should be made to take the chuche-based theory on ideology as the firm guideline, embody it fully and give priority to ideological work before anything else so as to push ahead with the cause of building an independent, new society.

Socialism of Korea, which is the embodiment of the great chuche idea, is the society where man's independent, creative ideal is carried into most brilliant reality, they said.

They voiced full support for the Korean people's cause of national reunification, and expressed the determination to further strengthen their movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

Then followed questions and answers.

The seminar continues.

## DPRK: Hwang Chang-yop Attends Chuche Seminar Held in Moscow

*SK0402082696 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 4 Feb 96*

[Spelling of all non-Korean names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 3 (KCNA) — An International Seminar on the Chuche Idea for Independence, Peace and Friendship was opened in Moscow on February 2 with a large attendance on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, who was the author of the immortal chuche idea and the great pioneer of the new era of independence.

Present at the seminar were Shuhachi Inoue, director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea [IIJI]; Edmond Jouve, vice-director general of the IIJI, president of the Council of the European Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea and professor of Paris University No. 5 of France; a delegation of the State Academy of Russia led by its president A.G. Porshnev; Vishwanath, secretary general of the "International Kim Il-song Prize" Council; Oleg Shenin, chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Parties- the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, vice-director general of the IIJI and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; a delegation of Moscow State University of Russia led by Prof. A.M. Kovalyov, chairman of the Federation of Scholars for the Study of Human Problems in the present world; and other delegations and delegates from different countries, international and regional organisations and political, public and academic figures of different countries.

On hand was a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Front of South

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Korea (NDFSK) Yi Sang-chol, who is a representative of the NDFSK, and a delegation of Korean social scientists in Japan led by Hyon Won-sok, chairman of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan and deputy rector of Korean University under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), were also present.

Before the opening of the seminar, all the participants observed a moment's silence in memory of President Kim Il-song.

In his opening address A.G. Porshnev extended warm congratulations in the name of the seminar to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the great leader who greets his 54th birthday amid the best wishes of the world progressive people and chuche idea advocates, and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

A joint congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other congratulatory messages from more than 20 countries and chuche idea study organisations were introduced at the seminar.

Oleg Shenin; Hiroharu Seki, honorary professor of Tokyo University of Japan and director of the board of the IIJI; Alva Chavez, dean of a faculty of Guayaquil University of Ecuador and director of the board of the IIJI; and Pierre Pactet, honorary professor of Paris Southern University of France; made congratulatory speeches.

They said the chuche idea, which was authored by the great leader President Kim Il-song, has been developed and enriched by respected Comrade Kim Chong-il. They referred to the tasks to propagandize the chuche idea on a worldwide scale.

Shuhachi Inoue made a keynote report on the subject "Independence, Peace and Friendship—Common Idea of Humanity in Present Times".

A.M. Kovalyov also made a supplementary speech.

He said:

"It is the chuche idea, the man-centred idea, in the world that will awaken the people who have not yet been freed from the mode of thinking of the Cold War, which has come to an end, and will lead humankind to progress.

"In order to build a new independent world to meet the requirement of the chuche idea, it is essential not to allow the use of strength and the competition for domination but to smash the old international economic order based on the principle of the law of the jungle and establish a new one for co-existence and co- prosperity of the world people."

Then speeches followed.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli said that in order to build a new independent world, it is imperative to check and frustrate the arms race, get the aggressive military bases dismantled in other countries, strengthen the unity of anti-imperialist forces for independence and thoroughly adhere to the collective interests of these forces in the solution of the international problems.

Vishwanath stressed that it is the most important task facing humankind in the present era to develop friendly and cooperative relations between countries and nations and realize global independence.

Vitaliy Pashenko, professor of Moscow State University, said that the chuche idea, which was founded by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and has been developed and enriched by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is an idea which can and should certainly be applied to the reality of Russia. The seminar is a very significant rally for the Russians, he noted.

The seminar continues.

## DPRK:'Keynote Report' at Seminar on Chuche Idea

*SK0402081196 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Feb 96*

["Keynote Report at International Seminar on Chuche Idea in Moscow" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 3 (KCNA) — Shuhachi Inoue [spelling of name as received], director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, delivered a keynote report titled "Independence, Peace and Friendship—Common Idea of Humanity at Present Times" at the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea for Independence, Peace and Friendship which opened in Moscow on February 2 on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The report consists of three subtitles—"1. Urgent and Important Tasks in the Post Cold War Period", "2. Independence, Peace and Friendship is the Common Idea of Humanity at Present Times" and "3. Active Dissemination of the Chuche Idea Is the Basic Guarantee for Building an Independent World."

The reporter extended deep thanks to the dear leader Kim Chong-il who is drawing the attention of the world people for his original ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned political and practical activities and who encourages the struggle of the progressive peoples to create an independent world. And the reporter

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sincerely wished him a long life and good health on his 54th birthday.

In the development of the present international situation, the reporter said:

The failure of power politics provided preconditions for setting up new social and international orders suited to the social nature of man.

In order to build a new independent world, it is imperative to remove the effects of the Cold War, establish a new international political order that guarantees durable peace of the world and independent development of the people, eliminate the old international economic order based on the competition of the jungle law and set up a new one which guarantees coexistence and coprosperity of the world people.

Noting that it is a primary and urgent task common to the world people to make the international community independent and democratic, the reporter said that an independent world is, in a word, the one which embodies the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

He further said:

The idea of independence, peace and friendship is the main target and way of creating a new world.

We should, of course, build a new world, the embodiment of the idea of independence, peace and friendship, on the basis of the principle and method of independence, peace and friendship.

Countries may differ in the size of their territory and level of development, but there can be no high or low country, dominating or dominated country. Just as the equal relations should be ensured between the people, so the relations between the countries and nations should be equal and the principle of mutual respect should be adhered to.

Each nation must by no means tolerate aggression and interference in other's internal affairs including economic, political and cultural subordination of the other nations and enforcement of one's own thing on the others.

It is not yet late to direct the creative wisdom of human beings and scientific and technical means not to fighting war but to peaceful building and realise cooperation among the world people on a peaceful condition. In that case, the might of humanity will grow strong scores of times and the human history will progress at an uncomparably fast pace.

Therefore, it is an urgent task of the times and history to eradicate the root cause of the aggressive and plundering war and ensure durable peace in the world; it is an important milestone for humanity in putting an end to the history of misfortunes and sufferings from the war and advancing towards a free and prospering new world.

Historical experience shows that military conflicts bring about only great misfortunes and sufferings for the innocent masses of the people, and for an independent and peaceful world to be built, one should depend not on the war but on the peaceful method by all means.

It is regretful that there are still old forces propagating antagonism, division and conflict among the peoples in disregard of the requirements of the times to establish the friendly and cooperative relations between the countries and nations. Humanity has to overcome by all means these dangerous obstacles by joint efforts.

Imperialist and dominationist elements, and all sorts of exclusive prejudices which are closely combined with the habits of the local people for a long time must be overcome immediately in order to develop the friendly and cooperative relations of the world people.

Humanity will advance confidently to a new bright future by making international community democratic through the implementation of the idea of independence, peace and friendship and building a new world in which peoples of all countries coexist and coprosper.

The reporter further said:

At present stage of historical development with maturity of material conditions for a free and peaceful new world, it is a pressing task to provide the world people with the idea that correctly reflects the desire common to humanity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"Only when a man has consciousness of independence can he transform the world positively and shape his destiny well."

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song scientifically elucidated, for the first time in history, the position and role of man in the world and, on this basis, advanced the man-centred idea which shows the way for man to shape his destiny. This idea is further being developed in depth onto a new higher stage by Kim Chong-il, the great leader.

The chuche idea explains that the motive force of social movement is not the objective conditions, but man himself not as an isolated individual, but as a socio-political collective united with the common idea of independence.

The chuche idea, a man-centred idea which illumines the road ahead of humanity to shape its destiny independently and creatively, serves as the guiding idea of

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humanity aspiring to independence, peace and friendship.

For a successful struggle to shape man's destiny both nationally and internationally, it is of primary importance to prepare the motive force of this struggle, in which precedence should be given to establishing chuche in ideology.

The primary task in the struggle to build a new world is to introduce the chuche idea to the world people through its active dissemination.

The followers of the chuche idea have made big efforts to this end for many years and recorded great successes.

In keeping with the requirement of the times, we should further promote dissemination and propagation of this idea and lay the firm ideological basis to build a new world of independence.

As this is the historical cause of humanity, it should be conducted on the basis of new strategy and tactics in step with the practical demand of historical development.

What is important in this regard is to disseminate the chuche idea in conformity with the specific features of the people and the concrete realities of each country and in a way to make it serve the people of each country for carrying out their immediate tasks.

It is particularly important to disseminate the chuche idea among the youth and students.

For the success in the dissemination and propagation of the chuche idea, it is also necessary to strengthen the ties with the progressive political parties and social organizations and, in particular, promote cooperation with advanced ideological and cultural establishments.

At the same time, we should enhance the quality of the seminars, symposia, meetings and publications and actively search for the diversified ways and means to suit the reality.

If we lay firm ideological basis for global independence through effective dissemination of the chuche idea, we will surely carry the idea of independence, peace and friendship into reality and realize our ideal to achieve eternal progress of humanity by making all the peoples of the world a single motive force of history, he said.

### DPRK: Speaker of Russian Duma Greets Chuche Seminar in Moscow

*SK0502104696 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0844 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 4 (KCNA) — Gennadiy Seleznyov, speaker of the State Duma of Russia, sent a congratulatory message to the international seminar on the chuche idea for independence, peace and friendship on February 2.

In the message he warmly congratulated the participants in the international seminar on the theme "Independence, Peace and Friendship-Common Idea of Humanity in Present Times".

Scholars and public activists from many countries of the five continents are taking part in the seminar, he said. This provides infinite possibility for exchanging the original ideas and scientific achievements and propagandizing the advanced experience of the building of a new life everywhere on the planet.

### DPRK: Seminar Awards Kim Il-song Prize to Institute Head

*SK0602043996 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0434 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 5 (KCNA) — The International Kim Il-song Prize was awarded to Kenichi Ogami, secretary general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea [IIJI].

The awarding ceremony was held in Moscow on February 4.

Secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Hwang Chang-yop, who is heading the WPK delegation to the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea, awarded a diploma of the International Kim Il-song Prize, a medal and a souvenir to Kenichi Ogami, authorized by the "International Kim Il-song Prize" Council.

After congratulatory speeches were made, Kenichi Ogami said he will devote his all to the struggle to build a new world, independent, peaceful and friendly, believing in the immortal chuche idea, which was founded by respected President Kim Il-song and has been enriched by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, unaffected by any change in the situation of the world.

### DPRK: Seminar on Chuche Idea Holds Friendship Evening on 4 Feb

*SK0602044396 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0438 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 5 (KCNA) — A friendship evening took place in Moscow on February 4 for the participants in the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea for Independence, Peace and Friendship held on the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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The participants wished the respected leader President Kim Il-song, founder of the great chuche idea, an immortal life and Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life in good health.

They vowed to jointly struggle for victory of the cause of independence on the road indicated by the chuche idea, all singing the Korean songs "Our General Is the Best," "Wish," "Our Desire Is Reunification," "Dove, Fly Higher" and revolutionary songs of the former USSR and other countries.

Present there were delegations and delegates to the international seminar and figures of political, public, academic circles and the press and members of societies for the study of the chuche idea and friendship association in Russia and Korean residents in Russia.

### DPRK: International Chuche Group Continues Moscow Meetings 4 Feb

*SK0602123596 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0728 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, February 5 (KCNA) — The 12th meeting of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea (IIJI) was held in Moscow on Feb. 4 on the forthcoming birthday of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Hung on the front wall of the meeting hall were portraits of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song and the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Addressing the meeting, IIJI Vice-Director General Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli said, "In the period under review, we have so unexpectedly suffered the most painful, biggest loss ever in history: The death of the great President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea and a most outstanding leader of progressive mankind. [no end quote marks as received]

The participants observed a moment's silence, praying for the eternal life of the respected leader President Kim Il-song.

Reports were made at the meeting by IIJI Director General Shuhachi Inoue and its Vice-Director General Edmond Jouve, on the activities of the IIJI during the period under review and its work to be done in the future.

Shuhachi Inoue in his report said the followers of the chuche idea see the president in the looks of the leader Kim Chong-il, who is the same as the president in ideology, leadership and virtues, and overcome the big sorrow caused by the death of the president, bracing up their energy and courage, thus going on with the dissemination of the chuche idea more energetically.

He noted in detail that various kinds of activities for deeply studying and disseminating the chuche idea theoretically have been conducted on a broad scale, the chuche idea study organizations were dressed and reinforced in conformity with the actual situation so that the organizations were expanded and strengthened and their function and role further enhanced, and that chuche idea study organizations have come into being in progressive political parties, and the study groups are gradually developing into socio-political organizations.

Edmond Jouve in his report pointed out the down-to-earth tasks to elevate the function and role of the IIJI to conduct the study and dissemination of the chuche idea on a worldwide scale in keeping with the changed situation.

He underlined that the followers of the chuche idea should invigorate the study and dissemination of the chuche idea and, in particular, deepen the study on recent works of Kim Chong-il, the great leader, thereby upgrading their politico-ideological and scientific and theoretical level.

"Respected President Kim Il-song, founder of the immortal chuche idea and the great leader of the cause of independence for mankind, will be alive forever in the hearts of the progressive people and the international socialist reconstruction movement and the cause of global independence will surely emerge victorious as it is under the experienced leadership of the respected leader Kim Chong-il, the faithful successor to and applier of the chuche idea. [no end quote marks as received]

Decisions were adopted at the meeting.

### DPRK: Meetings Held To Celebrate Proclamation of Youth League

*SK0202053196 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) — Provincial, city and county meetings of young vanguards were held to celebrate the proclamation of the Kim Il-song Socialist Youth League [KISSYL].

The reporters and speakers of the meetings said that the proclamation of the Kim Il-song Socialist Youth League represents the unshakable faith and will of the young vanguards to accomplish the cause of the leader, the cause of the party.

They declared that they would prepare themselves firmly to be true loyal and filial subjects who absolutely trust and follow only General Kim Chong-il and add lustre to their honor of being the young vanguards in

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socialist construction, firmly convinced that they will always win as they are guided by him.

All the young men and women will relentlessly fight to accomplish the socialist cause of chuche full of confidence in sure victory and optimism, holding high the torchlight of the revolution kindled by the great leader General Kim Chong-il, and thereby fully demonstrate the might and invincibility of the youth league bearing the august name of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song, they stressed.

**DPRK: Organizations Hold Meeting To Discuss Upcoming Tasks**

*SK0202102596 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) — Plenary meetings of the Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union took place here.

The plenary meetings discussed the assignments of the union organizations to thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth in "Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is a Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries", a famous work of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and "Let Us Advance Vigorously in the New Year, Holding Red Flag High", a joint editorial carried by the newspapers of the party, the Army and the youth.

The reporters and speakers said the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il is an inspiring banner that vigorously encourages the Korean people to carry forward and develop the revolutionary cause pioneered by revolutionary forerunners more successfully and an immortal encyclopedia for building the communist morality which comprehensively consummates the idea and theories on communist morality.

They laid stress on the tasks of all the organizations to positively conduct organizational and political work among their members for making them uphold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il- song as the sun of chuche for all ages and absolutely worship only the great General Kim Chong-il and remain loyal to him.

They also underscored the need for public organizations at all levels to powerfully wage political and economic propaganda for thoroughly carrying out the party's revolutionary economic strategy so as to further improve the people's standard of living and cement the nation's economic foundations as firm as rock, true to the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**DPRK: NODONG SINMUN Praises Proposal of 31 Jan Joint Meeting**

*SK0602040196 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 6 Feb 96*

["Important Proposal Reflecting Nation's Desire for Peace and Peaceful Reunification" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) — The joint meeting of the political parties and organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on January 31 proposed to make 1996 "a year of peace and great national unity" and, as a practical measure, to have brisk contacts and dialogue between political parties, organisations and figures from all walks of life in the North, the South and overseas.

This is a just and timely patriotic proposal which most correctly reflects the unanimous aspiration of the entire fellow countrymen for national reconciliation and unity, peace of the country and its peaceful reunification and the requirement of the prevailing situation, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The article goes on:

The compatriots from all walks of life in the North, South and overseas should rise up as one in the nationwide struggle to make 1996 "a year of peace and great national unity" both nominally and virtually, in hearty response to the proposal of the joint meeting.

Peace of the country and security of the nation can be preserved only through the resolute anti-war peace struggle of the nation's own force which is firmly united as one. The key to defending peace and the guarantee for opening up a way of peaceful reunification lie in great national unity.

All the Koreans should turn out as one, irrespective of differences in residence, affiliation, ideology and idea to persistently wage a joint nationwide struggle for establishing a new peace mechanism and, vigorously struggle to force the South Korean puppets to discontinue large-scale war exercises against the North at present.

The political parties, organisations and pro-reunification patriots in the North, South and overseas should have contacts and dialogue in a broad way on the principle of subordinating everything to national reunification and wage a valiant joint struggle to abolish South Korea's "National Security Law," which hinders them, and eliminate the fascist repressive system. And they should push ahead with the campaign for the release of all the political prisoners and the innocent pro-reunification patriots in South Korea.

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The whole nation should wage a vigorous struggle to realize the proposal of the joint meeting, create a new phase for reunification through confederacy and make 1996 "a year of peace and great national unity" without fail.

## South Korea

### ROK: YONHAP Reports Anthony Lake's Departure From Seoul

*SK0602093096 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — White House National Security Advisor Anthony Lake departed Seoul Tuesday for Tokyo, having wrapped up his three-day visit to South Korea to discuss a comprehensive North Korean policy with Korean Government officials.

During his Seoul trip, Lake met with President Kim Yong-sam, Foreign Minister Kong No-myong, National Unification Minister Kwon O-ki and Senior Presidential Secretary Yu Chong-ha.

He also had a luncheon with Director Kwon Yong-hae of the Agency for National Security Planning.

In Tokyo, Lake will have comprehensive discussions on political, military and economic situations on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia with Japanese officials, a Foreign Ministry official said.

### ROK: Daily on Results of ROK-U.S. SOFA Revision Negotiations

*SK0602065296 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Feb 96 p 7*

[Report by Washington-based correspondent Chin Chang-uk]

[FBIS Translated Text] The fourth round of the ROK-U.S. consultative meeting on the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA] ended in Washington on 31 January. The two sides failed to conclude their negotiations during the fourth round of meeting. However, they agreed to hold the fifth round of the meeting within this month.

Im Song-chun, director of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, who headed our delegation to the meeting, stated: "Although the two sides did not agree on the exact date for the next round of meeting, the negotiations will be settled sooner or later."

During the negotiations this time, the two sides reportedly reached an agreement to a considerable extent concerning the issue of handing over felon U.S. soldiers of U.S. Forces in Korea, who committed murder or rape, to the ROK side before they are indicted by the ROK prosecution.

"However, no complete agreement was reached during the negotiation as to the detailed timing and condition in handing over felon U.S. soldiers to the ROK side," Director Im Song-chun said.

During the negotiations, the U.S. side showed a very prudent and cautious attitude probably because it was well aware of the public opinion in the ROK calling for a revision of the SOFA. Of course, the ROK side, regarding this matter as being related to the dignity of the country, also did its best in explaining in detail each provision to be revised in the agreement.

Concerning the issue of handing over U.S. criminals to the ROK authority, the current SOFA stipulates that they shall be handed over to the ROK side only after they are sentenced guilty. At the negotiations, however, the two sides narrowed their differences and agreed that U.S. criminals be handed over to the ROK side when they are indicted by the ROK prosecution.

It was also learned that at the negotiations, the U.S. side made a concession that U.S. servicemen involved in homicide, burglary, and rape cases, shall be handed over to the ROK authority even prior to indictment.

Furthermore, at the negotiations, the U.S. side did not mention the human rights issue of detained U.S. criminals. This is probably because the U.S. side has no particular complaints over the facilities built for U.S. prisoners in Chonan, South Korea.

At the negotiations, the two sides also discussed the matter on inserting new provisions in the SOFA in connection with conducting a ROK-U.S. joint inspection of the environmental pollution in U.S. military camps in Korea, as well as in connection with rehabilitating the environmental pollution in U.S. military camps when they are returned to the ROK Government.

Such provisions are included only in the SOFA concluded between the United States and Germany. However, no such provisions are included in the SOFA concluded between the United States and Japan. Accordingly, if such provisions are adopted in the current SOFA concluded between the ROK and the United States, this will be of great significance.

### ROK: Papers Comment on U.S. Overtures Toward DPRK

*SK0602114996*

[FBIS Report] The following is a compilation of articles and editorials from ROK vernacular newspapers on 5-6 February regarding the recent U.S. moves to improve

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relations with North Korea, and the related visit to the ROK by Anthony Lake, White House national security adviser.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO on 6 February carries on page 5 an 800-word article by reporter Ku Song-chae entitled, "ROK-U.S. Alliance: A Promise Is A Promise; Reality Is Reality." The article first reviews the meetings between Anthony Lake and Kwon O-ki, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board, and Kong No-myong, ROK foreign minister, as revealed by Yim Song-chun, director-general for American Affairs at the ROK Foreign Ministry. The article then notes: "It is doubtful that the U.S. policy toward North Korea has been conducive to North-South relations." The article notes that despite the series of visits to the ROK to reconfirm the ROK-U.S. alliance by the U.S. Defense Secretary Perry and other ranking U.S. officials towards the end of 1995, the United States eventually provided $2 million worth of aid to North Korea. The article states that "the situation is different from what the United States promised." Assessing the U.S.'s accelerated overtures toward North Korea as being a part of the reelection strategy, the article quotes an ROK Foreign Ministry official as recollecting that the Clinton administration was in a state of turmoil when North Korea threatened to turn Seoul into "a sea of fire," and said that "the United States wants to avert such a situation in advance." Noting that President Kim Yong-sam canceled the meeting with Anthony Lake, the article states that "the cancellation itself conveys the ROK's message in response to the U.S. moves toward an appeasement policy."

The conservative CHOSON ILBO on 6 February carries on page 5 a 700-word article by Kim Chang-kyun in Washington speculating on the behind-the-scene deals between the United States and North Korea that may have resulted in the recent U.S. appeasement measures. The article reports that following the signing of the agreement on the supply of light-water reactors between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, KEDO, and North Korea in December 1995, when reporters asked "what is the next step?" both ROK and U.S. diplomats answered "additional relaxation of economic sanctions" without hesitation. The article writes that the United States would have wanted to make more use of the lever of economic sanctions before releasing it, and speculates that "Thomas Hubbard, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, may have presented some conditions to Ho Chong of North Korea, at their secret meeting right after the signing of the agreement with KEDO." Giving further speculations on the conditions, the article first cites North-South dialogue, but deems it impossible due to North Korea's adamant rejection. The article then excludes the suspension of missile development and export from one of the conditions because the North Korean military leaders would not have easily given up the missiles. The article finally speculates that the remaining possible conditions are the return of the remains of U.S. soldiers and North Korea's promise that it will give up terrorism. The article concludes that the United States will have to lift more sanctions when even one of the conditions are fulfilled.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO on February 6 carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled: "The United States Is Running Toward North Korea By Itself." The editorial recalls that "when the U.S.-North Korea Geneva agreement was signed in 1994, the United States promised the ROK and Japan that it will maintain alliance in anti- North Policy and seek prior consultation with the allies. The United States also promised that the improvement of U.S.-North Korean relations will remain in step with the improvement of North- South relations, and that the United States will pay for the heavy oil in return for North Korea's freeze of its nuclear program." The editorial then notes that the United States has acted on its own since the signing of the KEDO-North Korea agreement, and asked the ROK to pay for collateral facilities of the light-water reactors, and pressed that the ROK and Japan share the heavy oil cost. The editorial states: "The U.S. pressure for the ROK to bear additional heavy oil cost is plainly a breach of promise." The editorial comments that, even with the understanding of the U.S. strategy to prevent a North Korean provocation and its situation with the forthcoming election, "the speed of the change in the U.S. policy on North Korea is still too hasty." The editorial adds that even though Anthony Lake has visited the ROK to discuss the changed U.S. policy with the ROK, the purpose of "his visit appears to be a unilateral notification or persuasion, rather than discussion."

The moderate TONG-A ILBO on 6 February carries on page 5 a 1,000- word article by Pak Che-kyun on the background of Anthony Lake's visit. The article states that "it is very unusual for a minister- level U.S. presidential adviser to visit the ROK alone and not in the company of the president." The article recalls that Lake's visit was originally scheduled for mid-January, but was canceled due to President Clinton's trip to Bosnia, then, assesses that the second scheduling of his ROK visit after the ROK-U.S.-Japan policy meeting in Honolulu on 24 and 25 January "proves that the Honolulu meeting failed to narrow disagreements between the ROK and the United States." The article notes that, after the Honolulu meeting, the ROK announced

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that the three countries "decided not to provide large-scale government-level aid to North Korea," while the United States commented that "nothing has been decided." Thus, the article assesses that "Lake's visit is an emergency measure to put out the fire and reconfirm the ROK-U.S. alliance." After reviewing Lake's meeting with Foreign Minister Kong, the article states: "Lake's visit may have the temporary effect of patching up the ROK-U.S. conflict. It appears that the United States has sent a powerful official to the ROK to appease the ROK by expelling the ROK's suspicions about the U.S. overtures toward North Korea." In conclusion, the article doubts that the effect of the temporary measure will last for long, and notes the conflict of interest between the U.S. presidential reelection strategy and the Kim Yong- sam regime's general election strategy.

The moderate MUNHWA ILBO on 5 February carries on page 3 an 800- word editorial entitled: "Is the United States Breaking the Alliance?" The editorial comments that "the United States is monopolizing the stage regarding inter-Korean issues, without consideration for the ROK position," and expresses the concern that "unilateral U.S. moves may break the ROK-U.S. alliance." The editorial states that the ROK and the United States share the same goal to achieve detente on the Korean Peninsula, but that the recent U.S. implemental steps are not conducive to the goal. In response to the U.S. explanation that the additional relaxation of economic sanctions is owing to North Korea's pressure, the editorial states that the explanation is not convincing, and poses the following question: "Does this mean that Washington will accept North Korean demands whenever North Korea applies pressure?" The editorial also asks the ROK Government "Where is the ROK's foreign policy headed?" and criticizes the government for failing to anticipate changes in U.S. policy. The editorial concludes that effective resolution of inter-Korean issues can only be conducted within the parameters of an alliance with the ROK.

The moderate HANGUK ILBO on 6 February carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by reporter Chang Inchol entitled, "The Contact Between Aide Lake and Government Officials—Stress Laid on Patching Up ROK-U.S. Differences Over Policy Toward the North." The article begins, "It seems that White House Aide Anthony Lake's ROK visit will provide an opportunity to patch up the difference in views between the ROK and the United States over the policy toward North Korea for the present. However, we will have to wait for some time before we know whether the patching up is superficial or not, because it is very likely that the ROK-U.S. controversy over the North Korean issue could recur at any time." The article notes Mr. Lake met ROK officials concerned and confirmed that the ROK-U.S. alliance in dealing with the North Korean issue should be maintained and reconfirmed the U.S. position that "'there cannot be a U.S. approach toward North Korea excluding the ROK.'" The article then notes, "However, despite Mr. Lake's reconfirmation of the U.S. position, the difference in views between the ROK and the United States over the North Korean issue is likely to continue for a considerable period to come, because the difference in positions between the two countries as to the speed and method of improvement of North Korean-U.S. relations remains unresolved." The article concludes, "We are curious to know how much of the message on the North Korean issue, which the ROK Government sent through White House Aide Lake, will be reflected in the U.S. policy."

The pro-government SEOUL SINMUN on 6 February carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by reporter Ku Pon-yong entitled, "A Series of Contacts Between Senior Government Officials and Lake—A Brake Put on the Excessive Speed of Improvement of U.S.-North Korean Relations." The article begins, "The scowls of the officials of government ministries and agencies in charge of North Korean policy, such as the National Unification Board and the Foreign Ministry, have been loosening gradually since the afternoon of 5 February." The article then notes the scowls had been deepened by the recent report on the likelihood of the U.S. Government's additional lifting of economic sanctions on North Korea and on U.S. Government's excluding North Korea from the list of terrorist states. The article notes that the government officials are denying the report after they met with White House Aide Lake on 5 February, stating "The additional lifting of economic sanctions will not be made unless North Korea makes efforts for inter-Korean dialogue, joins the chemical weapons treaty, suspends missile development, and withdraws the North Korean Army it deployed forward." The article then notes, "This means that either the United States never considered easing sanctions on North Korea at all or called off the plan while reviewing it because our side put a brake on the move." The article then observes, "In light of the situational development so far, the latter may be the case." The article continues, "In brief, it seems, with Lake's ROK visit, the principle has been reconfirmed that the two countries maintain the basic framework of the ROK-U.S. alliance that the U.S. improvement of relations with North Korea can be made in proportion to the improvement of inter- Korean relations." The article, however, maintains, "Nevertheless, the uncomfortable air that existed between the ROK and the United States over the North Korean issue may not have been cleared up completely, because difference still remains between

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the two countries in assessing the present North Korean situation and setting the timing of the assistance to North Korea in connection with the internal politics of the two countries."

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN on 6 February carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled, "The Shaking ROK-U.S. Alliance Over North Korean Issue." The editorial begins, "The efforts to coordinate the difference in views between the United States, which is trying to approach North Korea, and the ROK, which is trying to stop the U.S. attempt, are not producing any tangible results." The editorial then observes, "The United States has to date made efforts not to reveal any flaw in the ROK-U.S. alliance even superficially. Therefore, in view of the attitude the United States has maintained so far, we are surprised to see that the United States has announced its rice aid to North Korea after the Hawaii talks despite the ROK's opposition. Moreover, despite the ROK's strong objection, the United States seems to be considering a second-stage measure of easing economic sanctions on North Korea in the near future. A rift is emerging in the alliance which has been maintained well so far." The editorial continues, "We do not think that this phenomenon has been caused by the unreliable U.S. stance alone. We think that the ROK Government's mistake contributed to the U.S. decision." The editorial then takes three mistakes the ROK Government has made: first, the ROK Government failed to grasp the changes in the U.S. policy toward North Korea; second, the ROK's North Korean policy lacked objectivity, thus failing to solicit understanding and sympathy from the United States; and third, the ROK revealed its intent to resolve the issue of inter-Korean dialogue, which the ROK was incapable of resolving, linking it with the U.S. policy toward North Korea. The editorial then observes, "The dialogue, in which the party concerned has no intention of carrying on the dialogue, cannot produce anything." The editorial concludes, "The ROK's S?limping North Korean policy in consideration of the forthcoming elections is threatening the ROK-U.S. alliance which the two sides have made exceptional efforts to maintain. The government should review its North Korean policy serenely to implement a correct one."

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN on 6 February carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by reporter Kim Tae-ho entitled, "Delicate ROK- U.S. Relations Despite Coordination Made in Rice Aid to the North—With Lake's ROK Visit, ROK-U.S. Difference in Views Temporarily Patched Up."

The article begins, "The visit to Seoul by Anthony Lake, White House aide for national security affairs, was not to discuss 'specific pending issues' as the government explained. Under the circumstances where senior policy-making officials of the ROK, the United States, and Japan met in Hawaii only nine days ago and coordinated their positions over the pending issues including the food aid to North Korea, there cannot be a 'pending issue.' Nevertheless, it is true that a delicate atmosphere exists between the ROK and the United States over their policy to the North. Therefore, Mr. Lake's ROK visit is drawing our attention." The article then notes the purpose of Mr. Lake's visit may be to listen to the ROK Government's opinion of the U.S. policy toward Northeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, which President Clinton will put forth in his stumping tour. The article then notes the rumor that President Kim Yong-sam thought of refusing to meet Mr. Lake, although President Kim decided to meet him in the end "in consideration of the diplomatic shockwave it might cause," and adds, "This, if it is true, contradicts the government's official explanation that there is no difference in views between the ROK and the United States."

### ROK: Editorial Criticizes U.S. 'Unconditionally' Assisting DPRK

*SK0602070696 (Internet) The Digital Chosun Ilbo WWW in English 1225 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[Editorial: "Identity of America's North Korea Policy"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] America's North Korean policy appears to be changing. It seems as if the Korean and American policies are no longer consistent with each other. Up until the three nation high level conference (Korea, America, and Japan) in Hawaii ten days ago, the North Korean policies of Korea and America were in step. Now, Clinton is trying to unilaterally soften the previously hard line policy with his decision to send White House Security Advisor Anthony Lake to Seoul. America is trying to expand relations from food assistance to other facets.

Is there any justifiable reason for Clinton's change in strategy? What is the bottom line of this new policy, and where is it going? This decision to help the North is for the long term division of the peninsula, by which we can only conclude that for the moment, America is against eventual unification.

According to America, rice assistance is necessary to prevent any desperate actions by the North as a result of severe food shortages. But we would like to know whether America has directly investigated the severity of the food shortage. Even should the food crisis is real [as received], we wonder how they based their conclusion that famine will provoke hostile action. We also wonder why America has ignored the fact the

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famine is a direct result of mistaken agricultural policy and hurries to respond to North Korea's unilateral plea in the wake of last year's flood.

The most difficult thing to understand is that even after last year's gift of 150 tons of rice, the North continues to slander us, and refuse our requests to talk, while the United States remains uncritical of the North and only pressures us to send more rice. Furthermore, we are seen by other countries to be an obstacle to other nations' efforts to send food to North Korea. In fact, we are the only country in the world which can send large amounts of food aid to North Korea.

Of course, after the end of the Cold War, it is not so unimaginable that America's North Korean policy change. But it should be one that guarantees freedom and democracy in a unified peninsula. Thus, America should not adopt a policy that unconditionally assists an unchanging North Korea, but seek a strategy that will make a change for the North inevitable. Should America support an unchanging North Korea, the division of our peninsula may only be solidified.

**ROK: Editorial Criticizes U.S.' 'Unilateral Appeasement' of DPRK**

*SK0602020696 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 96 p 3*

[Editorial: "What Is the U.S. Policy Toward North Korea?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We have sensed that the U.S. policy toward North Korea is changing. As a result, the ROK-U.S. alliance does not appear the same as it use to. Only 10 days ago, when the ROK, the United States, and Japan held a high-level policy council meeting in Hawaii, the three countries agreed to keep in step with each other while developing relations with North Korea. Now the Clinton administration has sent Anthony Lake, White House national security adviser, to the ROK to explain its unilateral appeasement measures [tokchajogin wanhwa chochi]. The United States, which supported food aid for North Korea, is now taking a series of steps to expand relations with North Korea.

Does the Clinton administration have a justifiable reason to change its policy? What is the bottom line of this new policy, and where is it going? Does U.S. aid to North Korea mean the United States seeks a long-term division of the Korean peninsula? This can be interpreted that the United States does not want the reunification of the Korean peninsula for the time being.

Taking the food aid issue as an example, the United States' justification was that since North Korea is suffering a serious food shortage, the ROK and other countries should provide North Korea with aid in order to prevent a North Korean provocation. We asked the United States if it has investigated the seriousness of the food shortage in North Korea. Even if the food crisis is serious, we wonder how the United States reached the conclusion that famine will lead directly to a provocation. We also wonder why the United States hurried to respond to North Korea's unilateral pleas in the wake of last year's flood, while ignoring the fact that the North Korean famine is a direct result of its mistaken agricultural policies.

The most difficult thing to understand is that, even though North Korea continues to slander our government and rejects dialogue with us despite our having supplied 150,000 tonnes of rice last year to the North, the United States remains uncritical of North Korea on this matter and pressures us to send more rice. As a result, we are seen by other countries as an obstacle to their efforts to send food to North Korea. In fact, we are the only country in the world that can afford to send large amounts of food aid to North Korea.

Of course, the United States' North Korea policy will change now that Cold War is over. However, the policy should be one that can guarantee the reunification of the Korean peninsula, and under which freedom and democracy will prevail. Thus, the United States should not unconditionally assist North Korea, which refuses to change, but should pursue a strategy that will bring inevitable change to North Korea. If the United States continues to pursue a policy of accepting North Korea's refusal to change, then the division of the peninsula will be further perpetuated, will it not?

**ROK: Daily on Effect of U.S.-Japan 'Declaration on Security'**

*SK0602083096 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 96 p 1*

[Report by reporters Kim Min-sok and Pae Myong-pok]

[FBIS Translated Text] The United States and Japan plan to announce in April a joint declaration on expanding the scope of U.S.-Japan security cooperation to the entire Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, the ROK Government is seeking ways to deal with this matter.

The "new joint declaration on security," which the leaders of the United States and Japan will make public in April, when U.S. President Clinton visits Japan, means that the United States recognizes that Japan's military role and influence will increase in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, the ROK Government worries that Japan's influence on the Korean peninsula will increase and that the ROK-U.S. alliance will become lax

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as the United States seeks a security policy of attaching importance to Japan.

The "new security strategy," which the United States and Japan have discussed and agreed on based on the "new joint declaration on security," calls for jointly responding to disputes in the Asia- Pacific region and China's potential threat and expanding bilateral cooperation in nonmilitary areas. The strategy covers peacekeeping operations, refugees, drugs, nuclear nonproliferation, and all other global issues.

In connection with this, a high-ranking ROK Government official says: The new strategy, on a short term, will deter war on the Korean peninsula, increase the assistance of Japan and the U.S. forces in Japan in a contingency on the Korean peninsula, and bring about other affirmative results. However, we are worried about the possibility that those new developments may incite China and Russia and that Japan's military influence on the Korean peninsula will expand.

This official also points out: The emergence of a multilateral security system led by the United States and Japan will weaken the ROK's role, which may lead Japan to build up its Armed Forces. Therefore, the ROK Government must prepare itself against this possibility.

Another official says: Despite the ROK Government's call for a prudent approach to North Korea, the United States has been actively approaching North Korea. This, too, seems to be related to the announcement of the "new joint declaration on security." He also said: We are keenly watching what the United States and Japan are doing as the U.S. strategy toward the Asia-Pacific region and Japan's strategy of becoming a political and military big power have common grounds.

**ROK: Enterprises' Violation of U.S. Election Law Viewed**

*SK0602133296 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 3 Feb 96 p 6*

[Article by Los Angeles-based Correspondent Hwang Tok-chun: "U.S. Fines ROK Enterprises for Violating Election Law"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The United States has successively indicted ROK enterprises on charges of illegally offering campaign funds to Kim Chang-chun, a congressman in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Following the indictments of Korean Air and Hyundai Motors in December 1995, Samsung America, the Samsung Group's American subsidiary, was indicted by a U.S. federal jury on 1 February and admitted to illegally offering campaign funds to Kim. Consequently, Hyundai Motors paid a fine of $650,000; Korean Air $250,000; and Samsung America $150,000. Following the provision of campaign funds of between $4,000 and $10,000, the three ROK enterprises paid a fine totalling $1.05 million. This is the maximum amount the ROK enterprises could pay under U.S. election laws.

U.S. election law prohibits either corporations or foreigners from donating campaign funds. Following the giving of campaign funds to Kim Chang-chun — who was a congressional challenger for a U.S. House of Representatives seat in 1992 as the first Korean — in the names of their employees, the three enterprises repaid the employees. As a result of this, the three enterprises were indicted.

Immediately after the LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that Congressman Kim abused his company's money during his first election campaign, the U.S. FBI, U.S. federal prosecutors, and the U.S. Federal Postal Investigation Bureau jointly carried out the investigation on Kim, while carefully examining the list of people who gave him money. In the course of doing this, approximately 200 Korean-Americans and over 50 branch offices of ROK enterprises and ROK corporations were investigated.

Finally, the U.S. investigation authorities, who failed to find that Congressman Kim had violated the election law, began to investigate the ROK enterprises regarding the donation of funds to Congressman Kim in the name of their employees. In the course of doing this, they discovered that the ROK enterprises had reimbursed the employees for the funds they donated. It appears that the U.S. investigators appropriated a considerable amount of money they had received from the ROK enterprises as fines to pay for the costs of the investigation over the past three years.

There are rumors spread in the Korean community in L.A. that in addition to these three companies, a lot of the branch offices of the ROK enterprises and corporations were somehow linked to the charges of election law violations.

It is natural to be punished by U.S. law when one violates U.S. law. However, the U.S. press has begun to comment on the ROK enterprises' violations of U.S. election law, linking the violations to the fact that chairmen of the ROK conglomerates have also been indicted on charges of giving bribes to former ROK presidents. They have talked as if Koreans characteristically give bribes. Therefore, we reluctantly note the U.S. federal prosecutors' indictments of ROK enterprises every one or two months for being involved with Congressman Kim Chang-chun.

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## ROK: Unification Minister Interviewed on Rice Assistance to DPRK

*SK0602055896 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Feb 96 p 7*

[Interview with Kwon O-ki, deputy prime minister and minister of national unification, by Hwang Pyong-son, chief of SEOUL SINMUN's Political Department, on 1 February — place not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Hwang] The grain shortage and other problems have made North Korea more unstable. People seem confused about how they should treat North Korea, whether they should help it, or whether they should be worried about the possibility of an unforeseen action. Would you comment?

[Kwon] Some people speculate that North Korea will be unable to provoke a war because of the difficult economic situation, while others worry that it may make a do-or-die choice because of that situation. In short, North Korea watchers characterize North Korea as a country of "unpredictability."

However, we have some principle line of our own as to how to deal with North Korea. Again this year, the government will give priority to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula. We will also make diverse efforts to lead North Korea to voluntarily seek changes and open itself up. The problem for now is that North Korea does not respond to our efforts.

[Hwang] Many North Koreans have recently fled North Korea, one after another. For instance, three North Korean diplomats in Zambia defected to the ROK. In connection with this, how do you assess North Korea's internal situation? There is some speculation that the military has gained influence in North Korea since Kim Il-song died. Would you comment?

[Kwon] If North Korea had faced a serious economic situation, it might have reduced its military expenditures. It did not. This may mean the North Korean military maintains a powerful influence. It is true North Korea's control over its society has weakened. However, I do not think North Korea is likely to collapse for the time being, despite what some people say. It is too early to say the recent wave of defections is an indication that the North Korean system is shaky. [passage omitted on North-South trade covered by referent item]

[Hwang] Has the government's position on rice assistance to North Korea changed?

[Kwon] Our rice assistance depends on North Korea's attitude. We have asked North Korea to request rice assistance, hold North- South dialogue, and stop slandering the ROK if it wants to receive rice assistance. In addition, we are of the opinion that transparency should be ensured so that grain can be distributed to the North Koreans.

[Hwang] What is your estimation of the scale of the light-water reactor project, and how much of the expenses will the ROK share?

[Kwon] The expenses for the light-water reactors as well as the ROK's share will be decided on in the second half of this year. We will decide on our share of the expenses after holding full consultations with the National Assembly and the people. We must probe for ways to send our construction personnel and equipment to North Korea.

[Hwang] North Korea has insisted on signing a peace agreement with the United States. Can we present ways to build a peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula first?

[Kwon] Article I of the North-South basic agreement stipulates that the North and South shall make joint efforts to turn the armistice into a state of peace. It is important for the two sides to implement what they have agreed upon.

[Hwang] Kim Chong-il's formal succession to power has been delayed, which has given rise to suspicions.

[Kwon] Kim controls the party, the government, and the military and exercises his sovereign power. Thus, there is no obstacle to his succession. This is a general consensus, is it not? We heard North Korea's mourning period will be over later this year. Thus, we must carefully watch North Korea.

## ROK: Korean Red Cross To Send Construction Materials to DPRK

*SK0602005896 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — The Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) plans to ship construction materials to North Korea in its fourth batch of relief goods to help the North recover from last summer's flood, KNRC Secretary-General Yi Pyong-ung said Tuesday.

Yi made the disclosure while speaking at a debate about unification problems sponsored by the Advisory Council for Peaceful Democratic Unification held at the Tower Hotel in downtown Seoul, and noted that "the North Korean authorities have asked the international federation of Red Cross and Red Crescents to rebuild 3,500 housing units destroyed in the floods last summer."

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Specific construction materials to be supplied to the North will be determined when the international federation finalizes its second aid program to North Korea sometime this month, Yi said, adding that cement is considered a priority item.

In addition to its own contribution of 120 million won [US$156,000], the KNRC has received 370 million won [US$480,000] in donations from religious and other organizations. It has sent three shipments of instant noodles, blankets and socks valued at 320 million won and has 170 million won left.

The KNRC's fourth batch of relief goods will be shipped in March, if not earlier, according to KNRC officials.

### ROK: DPRK To Avoid Defections From East Europe Missions

*SK0602002396 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned that North Korea recently held a closed-door meeting in Moscow of its mission chiefs stationed in East Europe and discussed measures to prevent its diplomats from defecting to the ROK following recent successive defections. We have a report from Ko Tae-yong in Moscow.

[Begin Ko Tae-yong recording] It was learned that on 4 February, North Korea convened a meeting at Moscow University of its ambassadors to East Europe under the pretext of holding a two-day seminar on the chuche idea, but instead held a closed-door meeting.

A diplomatic source in Moscow stated that Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the North Korean Workers Party of Korea for ideological affairs, presided over the meeting. During the closed-door meeting, the ambassadors reportedly received guidelines for overseas propaganda activity in preparation for Kim Chong-il's official succession to power.

In addition, he stated that the meeting specifically discussed measures to prevent diplomatic defections, the incidents of which have increased in Africa, from expanding to East Europe.

It has been predicted that North Korea, which has shown a passive attitude toward Russia following the collapse of the former Soviet Union, in an unprecedented move sent high-level party officials to Russia and held a closed-door meeting in order to show the will to strengthen its diplomatic offensive in East Europe, including Russia. In particular, it was learned that Secretary Hwang Chang- yop plans to successively meet with key Russian politicians, including Zuganov, head of the Russian Communist Party.

In addition, North Korea has reportedly and secretly sounded out Russia on its intention to provide food aid to North Korea under the pretext of food shortages caused by flood damage. [end recording]

### ROK: Article Views DPRK-Produced Narcotics

*SK0602104096 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 96 p 10*

[Report by Ku Song-chae]

[FBIS Translated Text] The possibility of North Korean-produced narcotics being brought into the ROK has been raised, thus attracting the focus of attention.

On 5 February a relevant government official stated that "information indicates that North Korean-produced narcotics may be included among narcotics brought into the ROK. As such, the authorities intend to intensify control over the illegal introduction of narcotics into the nation."

Noting that "the relevant government office is confirming the information," the official said that "particularly the narcotics brought from China have drawn our attention."

The official pointed out that the government deems it necessary to maintain the ROK-Japan cooperative system for enhancing the effectiveness of control. Thus, the government reviewed a plan to put forward as a formal agenda item "the issue of North Korean-produced narcotics" to the 12th ROK-Japan conference for measures against narcotics. However, assessing that "it is too early to take countermeasures based merely on presently-available information," the government has dropped the plan from the agenda.

Meanwhile, North Korea is reportedly taking narcotics produced in North Korea to foreign countries through the diplomatic pouch; through China; and through channels of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon].

### ROK: Editorial Views ROK Policy of Providing Rice Aid to DPRK

*SK0602055596 (Internet) The Digital Choson Ilbo WWW in English 1226 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[Editorial: "Consistent Principle of Rice Aid to the North"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] White House Security Advisor Anthony Lake visited Seoul amidst a controversy over America's decision to send rice to the North despite our objections. He is expected to explain the necessity of rice aid to the North and request our co- operation in the matter.

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America perceives North Korea to have halted the development of nuclear capabilities according to the October 1994 agreement. They are trying to eliminate any last uncertainty regarding their compliance with this decision by helping North Korea in their food crisis. Should they not receive aid, it is feared that a desperate situation will arise, once again causing them to turn to their previous nuclear development program which would shake the balance of power in North-East Asia. Thus, America's decision to donate 2005 million in rice aid and a request to Korea and Japan to send rice and heavy oil.

Even though 2005 million of aid is only 1% of what we sent last year to North Korea, in light of the newly forming North Korean- American relationships this gesture is by no means inconsiderable especially in the midst of our election time. Just before the election of last June 27, the government hurried aid to the north, which became a lesson that still remains fresh in the minds of voters and politicians alike.

If our policy on rice aid to the North should change right after Lake's visit, it is hard to say what effect it might have on the upcoming election. Or, a change after the general election in April could also affect the upcoming presidential election. In either case, the fact that a high ranking American official's visit may cause the Korean government to 'flip flop' its policy despite consistent conditions is unacceptable.

Therefore, the North Korean policy, including rice aid should be consistent without regard to elections. This is true for any policy whether in Korea or America. If politicians should try to garner votes by showing pictures rice and other necessities being sent to North Korea, that strategy may very well be turned to our disadvantage by them.

If the intention is to settle North-East security issues by rejuvenating North Korea's economy, food assistance and emergency aid is not enough. By giving them finished goods, such as food, their self sufficiency will only fall further behind. In order to succeed, America must adopt a policy which attempts to change the North Korean economic system along with giving food aid.

## ROK: North Korea Said To Call For Unfreezing DPRK Assets in U.S.

*SK0602090196 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 6 Feb 96 p 1*

[Report by correspondent Chong Yon-chu from Washington]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 4 February that in a letter sent to the U.S. Department of State on 30 January, North Korea asked the United States to unfreeze its assets in the United States, which are valued at 7 million dollars.

In the letter, North Korea reportedly notified the U.S. State Department of the fact that it had canceled the planned participation of Yi Hyong-chol, director of the American Affairs Bureau of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, and his party, in a seminar on "North Korean-U.S. Economic Cooperation" sponsored by the International Economic Research Institute.

At the same time, in the letter, North Korea reportedly denounced the United States for the fact that its property has been still frozen in a U.S. bank even since the North Korean-U.S. framework agreement was signed, urging it to unfreeze the property soon.

## ROK: DPRK To Cooperate With Sweden in Industrial Ownership

*SK0602113196 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 96 p 10*

[Report by Kim In-ku]

[FBIS Translated Text] It has been learned that North Korea recently adopted an "agreement on cooperation in the industrial ownership domain" with Sweden. The agreement consists of recognizing "mutual license application" in order for North Korea to introduce Sweden's advanced industrial technology.

North Korea's "industrial ownership (industrial property rights)" is in practice supervised by the Invention Deliberatory Office under the State Commission of Science and Technology (chairman: Choe Hui- chong) of the Administration Council. "The industrial ownership" is also guided by the Scientific Education Department of the party Central Committee. The Invention Deliberation Office, organized in July 1980, carries out work related to acceptance and registration of applications for inventions, trademarks and industrial designs, with its staff members and employees numbering 120.

North Korea's industrial property system came into proper shape only around 1980 when the DPRK signed international agreements, including the Paris Treaty and the agreement on cooperation for patent rights. Since then, with the implementation of the joint- venture law in 1984 as an occasion, North Korea has begun to perfect the system of industrial property rights in a bid to introduce foreign technology and investment. In 1986 North Korea revised "the regulation on invention and technological development" and "the law on trademarks and industrial designs."

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**ROK: Foreign Ministry Welcomes UN Report on Comfort Women**

*SK0602092296 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — South Korea Tuesday welcomed a United Nations report on the so-called comfort women who were forced to serve as prostitutes for Japanese soldiers before and during World War II, saying that the report held the Japanese Government responsible, in terms of international law, for the comfort women.

In a press release, the Foreign Ministry said that the report issued by Radhika Coomaraswamy [name as received], United Nations special rapporteur on violence against women, in Geneva Tuesday is meaningful in that it's the first such report to result from investigations by the United Nations.

The ministry also expected that the report will provide an opportunity for Japan to bring the comfort women issue to light and make a more aggressive effort to find solutions to the issue.

It also pointed out that South Korea has consistently urged Japan to bring the issue into the open so that it can learn from a historical lesson.

Japan's firm stance is that it is not legally bound to compensate individual victims, insisting that it has settled all claims under the Korea-Japan basic treaty of 1965 which normalized relations between the two countries.

Japan refused to accept legal responsibility for atrocities committed against the comfort women when it established a civilian- led peace and friendship fund for women in Asia to provide financial aid to the surviving comfort women.

This response drew sharp criticism from local private organizations and women forced to work in the the Japanese military comfort stations, and was interpreted as a way for the Japanese Government to evade legal responsibility.

They have demanded that the Japanese Government acknowledge that more than 200,000 Korean women were systematically forced into sexual slavery to establish government sponsored comfort stations.

They also urged that Japan enact special legislation allowing for compensation to the military sex slaves and official individual apologies to surviving victims.

The South Korean Government, meanwhile, wants Japan to publicize the comfort women issue and officially apologize to restore the honor of the victims, but it failed to demand that the Japanese Government provide substantive compensation.

A Foreign Ministry official, however, said that it does not mean that the South Korean Government prohibits victims and private organizations from filing lawsuits in Japanese courts for compensation.

He also said that it will assist victims and private organizations with their lawsuits.

**ROK: Comfort Women Accuse Ministry of 'Lukewarm Attitudes'**

*SK0602092696 Seoul YONHAP in English 0903 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — The country's leading organization supporting surviving victims of the Japanese military sex slavery welcomed Tuesday the United Nations report on the victims, saying it will exercise greater pressure on the Japanese Government's refusal to accept legal responsibility.

"The UN report urges the Japanese Government to accept legal responsiblities for the vitims by acknowledging that it violated international law," said Chongdaehyop, a national council for the issue of comfort women, in a statement.

The statement denounced the Japanese Government for holding the position that it has no legal liabilities for the comfort women but will assist the victims through a civilian-led Asia peace fund for women from a moral point of view.

The statement also urged the Foreign Ministry to abandon its lukewarm attitudes towards Japan on the comfort women issue.

**ROK: Prosecution Probes 3 Incumbent Lawmakers for Bribery**

*SK0502123296 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 5 (YONHAP) — The prosecution on Monday began tracing the sources of bank deposits belonging [to] Chong Ho-yong and two others under arrest on charges of rebellion and their families.

A prosecution source said that the persons whose bank accounts were being checked are Chong and his wife and four children; Ho Hwa- pyong and his wife and three children; and Ho Sam-su and his wife and three children.

"We have detected the suspicion that the three incumbent lawmakers had received large amounts of bribes

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during their service as defense minister or assemblymen," the source said.

Besides, he said, the three were suspected of playing some role in the raising of a huge slush fund by former president Chon Tu-hwan and also of receiving large amounts of money from Chon for use as political funds.

If and when the suspicion turns out substantial, the prosecution plans to charge the three with additional counts of bribery and violation of the political fund law, the source said.

### ROK: Kim Yong-sam Restates Objection to Constitutional Amendment

*SK0602064996 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam on Tuesday reaffirmed his resolve not to amend the constitution to introduce a cabinet system of government while in office.

In an address he delivered at the first party convention of the ruling New Korea Party [NKP] held at the Chamsil Gymnasium in eastern Seoul Tuesday afternoon, the chief executive said, "During my tenure, I'll resolutely oppose a constitutional amendment designed to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system, a hotbed of politics-business collusion, or any other form of amendment."

Kim defined the upcoming general elections as "not merely a showdown between ruling and opposition parties, but a grave choice between stability and confusion," and urged the general public to make a wise judgement.

Maintaining that continual change and reform can be guaranteed only when the New Korea Party wins a stable majority in the National Assembly, President Kim, who concurrently heads the party, stressed, "Our party must secure firm political stability by rallying enthusiastic public support."

With regard to the government's drive to right past wrongs, he said that it is an effort to create a healthy future by making it impossible to evade the law and eradicating injustice. It's a campaign to set the country on the right footing and "a second founding of the state," he added.

"It is a national misfortune and shame that two former presidents have been arrested. But this must never again be a country where one can seize power through a coup d'etat and accumulate an illicit fortune by abusing power.... This is the solemn consensus of the people," Kim said.

Asserting that the people no longer tolerate the social confusion of political regionalism that inhibits national development, Kim said, "Putting an end to corruption means forward-looking politics that serves the coming generations."

### ROK: Chon Tu-hwan Denies Giving 15 Billion Won to Journalists

*SK0602125296 Seoul YONHAP in English 1204 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — Former president Chon Tu-hwan has refuted the prosecution remarks that he had given 15 billion won in a slush fund to journalists, Chon's lawyer Yi Yang-u said Tuesday.

"When I informed the former president about the prosecution announcement during my recent meeting with him, Mr. Chon emphatically denied it saying he had never mentioned journalists," the lawyer said.

The prosecution said over the weekend that questioning of Chon and his close aides showed he had distributed nearly 100 billion won to some of politicians, [as received] journalists and some other leading figures in 1992 as part of ground-leveling for the creation of a political party of his own.

Yi also said Chon told him not to make any comment on Chon's alleged distribution of money to politicians with the intent of creating a new political party.

"I myself don't know anything about the allegation and former president Chon plans to disclose his position about the prosecution contention during his trial set to open on Feb. 26," Yi said.

### ROK: Chon's Attempt to Start Party Linked to Subsequent Bribes

*SK0502134296 Seoul YONHAP in English 1248 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 5 (YONHAP) — Kim Yun-hwan, chairman of the ruling New Korea Party, said Monday former president Chon Tu-hwan and his associates once tried to create a new political party.

Kim told reporters that soon after the last general elections in March 1992, Yi Yang-u, Chon Tu-hwan's lawyer, called on him to raise the issue of founding a new political party.

"But, I strongly dissuaded him, telling him that any such move would make all of us politically dead," Kim recalled.

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The NKP chairman said that as there were little response from among incumbent lawmakers, the Chon and group soon gave up the new party move. [sentence as received]

"But there could have been the possibility that they instead tried to secure their supportive force on the floor by distributing political fund to their seeming supporters," he said.

**ROK: Prosecutor To Take Into Custody DP Lawmaker for Questioning**

*SK0602034996 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office has decided to take in custody Rep. Choe Uk-chol of the opposition Democratic Party [DP] in an effort to have him answer questions Tuesday about the allegedly libelous statements made about President Kim Yong-sam and the ruling party.

A prosecutor said Tuesday, "We are trying to find out his whereabouts through his lawyer, since Rep. Choe disappeared after refusing to appear for questioning. Because he made his intention not to report on his own clear, we have no other choice but to decide today how we will compel him to answer our questions."

The DP recently charged President Kim of having met Choe in person to persuade him into joining the ruling New Korea Party (NKP), whereas NKP firmly denied the allegation.

The dispute escalated this week when NKP Secretary-General Kang Sam-chae sued Choe and DP spokesman Yi Kyu-taek for libel.

The prosecution also plans to summon Rep. Kim Won-ki, co-chairman of the DP, who continues to assert that Choe met with President Kim even after Choe himself openly said he had never met the ruling party president.

The prosecution has also asked Rep. Yi to report but he also has refused to appear for questioning. "We may have to use forcible means to get him to report since he said he does not intend to come voluntarily," a prosecutor said.

**ROK: NKP Holds Convention, Pledges Victory in Apr Elections**

*SK0602095996 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — The ruling New Korea Party (NKP) pledged Tuesday to achieve "a second inauguration of the party," and capture an April 11 general election victory.

The pledge was made at the first national convention of the rechristened party and a rally to ensure victory in the general elections, that was held at the Chamsil Students Gymnasium in southeastern Seoul with more than 10,000 people in attendance.

The convention adopted a party constitution and formally renamed itself the New Korea Party, and adopted a platform and policies proclaiming its intention to construct a world-class country in the 21st century through "reform amid stability."

In its platform and policies, the majority party stipulated adherance to the current presidential system, expanded participation of women in politics and administration, and a minimum wage guarantee for the low-income brackets.

The convention also adopted a constitutional revision that cuts the presidential nominating process in half from 180 days to 90 days prior to the end of the incumbent's term, that was approved at a national committee meeting last August.

Party Chairman Kim Yun-hwan told the rally, "Whatever the obstacles, we must occupy a majority of absolute safety through a fair and clean public judgement... Let's strive to consumate party President Kim Yong-sam's reform policies to glorify the era of civilian government in our history."

Former Prime Minister Yi Hoe-chang, who has recently joined the party, said in his address, "By abiding by the law and conducting fair and clean elections, we will build a framework conducive to clean politics and an unbiased and honest political culture."

Praising President Kim's reforms as having advanced the wheels of the nation's history by a few decades, Pak Chang-chong, another political heavyweight to join the party, remarked, "Now it's high time that we concentrated our efforts to enliven reforms in the face of the adverse wind of wrenching and smashing reforms."

The government party introduced its 253 parliamentary candidates for the upcoming general elections in seven regional groups, who swore they would win the elections by grasping hands with President Kim Yong-sam.

**ROK: Rep. Choe Uk-chol Refuses To Answer Prosecution Summons**

*SK0602124696 Seoul YONHAP in English 1058 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — Defying a renewed prosecution summons, Democratic Party Rep. Choe Uk-chol said bluntly Tuesday he won't appear before the prosecution.

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The prosecution served Choe a third summons, telling him to report to the prosecution Wednesday. The prosecution suggests that if he doesn't comply, he may be forcibly taken.

"I have thrice stated I have never met President Kim Yong-sam and I have nothing more to say," Choe said. "So, I see no reason why I should report to the prosecution."

Choe and Democratic Party Spokesman Yi Kyu-taek have been sued by the ruling party secretary-general after they alleged that President Kim secretly met Choe to enlist him into the ruling camp.

In a pleading filed with the Seoul District Prosector's Office, Choe asked the prosecution to reconsider his case, contending that there are some problems with respect to the method and time of the planned questioning of him.

He also urged the ruling party to withdraw the suit. "It is proper for the NKP to retract the suit since my statements have already shed light on the controversy," he said.

But, the prosecution is adamant. "Unless the New Korea Party retracts the suit, we have no way but to go ahead with a legal action against Mr. Choe," a prosecution official said.

Mr. Choe ought to have disclosed the truth much earlier, the official said, adding that he came to admit to the fictitiousness of his allegation only after using the assertion for political gain.

## ROK To Import 64,000 Tons of Rice Before Oct 1996

*SK0602012496 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) — South Korea plans to import 64,000 tons of rice before this year's harvest season, the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said on Tuesday.

The ministry said it decided to purchase the rice early so that it would arrive before October.

There was much controversy surrounding South Korea's rice market opening last October when 51,000 tons of rice was imported from India to meet the minimum market access conditions specified by the World Trade Organization agreement.

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## Burma

### Burma: 'Source' on Government Conditions for Khun Sa Surrender

*BK0602085296 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon, Feb 6 (AFP) — Burmese authorities have set three conditions for the formal surrender of reputed drug warlorld, Khun Sa — that it be unconditional, that he halt all drug-related activities and that he promise to obey the law, an official source said recently.

The conditions were given to Khun Sa after he relayed his offer to surrender through a Burmese army divisional commander, the source told AFP.

Khun Sa's Mong Tai Army (MTA) ruled eastern Shan state for many years, during which he is said to have financed the ethnic Shan minority's fight for independence by trafficking in heroin.

Shan state is part of the so-called "golden triangle" along with northern Thailand and western Laos.

The source rejected as "total rubbish" the international news reports that the military government in Rangoon had accepted 10 demands by Khun Sa, including total amnesty.

Authorities turned down a US request that he be extradited, and have not specified any potential prosecution of the warlord, should the demands be met.

Khun Sa's offer to surrender may have been the only option available to him given the huge military onslaught he faced, the source speculated.

The warlord was denied refuge by Thailand and faced a two-pronged attack by the Burmese military and the ethnic Wa minority, who were looking to expand their zone of influence. The source reasoned that Khun Sa's only way out was to accept the government's surrender terms.

Khun Sa and the MTA initially surrendered to Burmese authorities in a series of ceremonies in Shan State in early January, but his current whereabouts are unknown.

Military authorities here regard the surrender of Khun Sa and the MTA as an unprecedented achievement for the Burmese army, and say it averted a bloody conflict that could have lasted another five years with heavy losses on both sides.

### Burma: Minister Comments on 'Supernote' Counterfeit U.S. Currency

*BK0502142096 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 19 Jan 96 pp 7, 12*

[MYANMAR NEWS AGENCY report — all quotation marks as published]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yangon [Rangoon] 18 Jan — Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen Win Tin met media persons at Myanmar [Burma] Economic Bank on Pansodan Street this morning and explained to them difference between genuine and counterfeit hundred-dollar bills.

Also present were Deputy Minister U Win Naing, Governor of the Central Bank of Myanmar U Kyi Aye, heads of banking organizations, local journalists and foreign correspondents, entrepreneurs handling foreign currencies and departmental officials.

The minister said near-perfect counterfeit hundred-dollar bills have been discovered for the first time in Myanmar and are difficult to detect even with currency scanners. He recounted an article by Fredric Dannen and Ira Silverman in the 23 October 1995 issue of THE NEW YORKER on circulation of counterfeit hundred-dollar bills, dubbed the Supernote.

He said, "Information on near-perfect counterfeiting of hundred-dollar bills was unexpectedly obtained from two drug-traffickers in America, Peter Kattar and Gebran Hanna. The counterfeit bills, dubbed the Supernote, surfaced around 1990 and it is said between two and three billion dollars' worth had been printed in two years.

The Supernote was printed by the same industrial process to make authentic United States currency, known as intaglio printing, in which an etched plate meets paper with tremendous force, giving the note a distinctive, embossed feel. The paper used for the Supernote was an uncanny replica of the currency stock produced exclusively for the United States Government since 1879 by Crane & Company, of Dalton, Massachusetts — 75 per cent cotton, 25 per cent linen, with embedded red and blue security fibres, it was stated in the feature.

"The workmanship of the Supernote was extraordinary. It had sequential serial numbers, and the printing plates continued to be refined. Experts could detect them as Supernotes for minuscule imperfections. When a sample of the Supernote was obtained, a top technical analyst examined it the way he had every other counterfeit note in the world and called it genuine.

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"The black ink on the front of American currency contains ferrous oxide, which is magnetic, and the scanners read the magnetic field. The Supernote was so well engineered that it could go through currency scanners at the nation's 12 Federal Reserve banks. They were later detected as fake.

"The Supernote had been circulating in Europe, the Far East, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union, but only a limited supply had reached the United States.

"Formerly, counterfeit bills, produced by ordinary offset printing machine, had so less quality that they could be easily detected. Now the Supernote is the first ever produced in a high industrial level and it has begun to undermine international confidence in United States currency, it was stated in the article.

"Skilled engravers were employed to make steel engraving of the printing plates, essential in intaglio printing, for producing high quality Supernotes.

"The threat of widespread amateur counterfeiting on colour reprographic equipment is serious but since 1990, hundreds and fifties have had two anti-reprographic features — a translucent polymer security thread embedded in the paper and microprinting around the portrait. By 1993, the thread and the microprinting had been added to twenties, tens and fives.

"Great Britain has remade the pound note six times since 1914 — the printing plates of American paper money have changed so little since 1929 and the consistency of those printing plates is a benefit to counterfeiters.

"Although Treasury employees interviewed for this account did not disclose, some officials found that fake US notes printed in Middle East in 1988 and 1993 were of good quality but the 1993 note nevertheless looked flawless to an untrained eye. Moreover, the note contained an embedded polymer security thread.

Using slides, the minister explained flaws one can detect on fake US bills with the naked eye or through magnifiers.

Replying to questions of those present, he said the US dollar is the most used among foreign currencies existing in the nation and the news conference was held to intimate the State, Myanmar nationals and entrepreneurs who officially use the dollar of the threat to enable them to prevent loss.

The mount of counterfeit hundred-dollar bills in Myanmar is not so large yet, he said.

## Burma: Editorial Hails Return of Khun Sa to 'Legal Fold'

*BK0502134296 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 19 Jan 96 p 6*

[Editorial: "Peace Is Blooming"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Peace is blooming in almost all areas of Myanmar [Burma], the latest to blossom forth being in the Homong region where the guns have fallen silent and brethren who had not been able to achieve consensus on the best way to develop their regions have realised the State Law and Order Restoration Council's cetana [goodwill] and turned in their large arsenal of arms and ammo to the Tatmadaw [Defense Services]. Moreover, they themselves have returned to the legal fold.

This was the area associated with the notorious Golden Triangle where not peace, but opium poppies bloomed and the deadly derivatives of the drug flowed where the demand was.

In our campaign to combat the menace of hard drugs, we talk about demand reduction and supply reduction. The natural law of supply and demand would suggest that where there is demand, there will be supply.

In the first place, it must needs be asked who introduced the deadly drug to Myanmar. For reasons best known to themselves or maybe with the genuine desire to have citizens of this land enjoy the human right of addiction, they did it. Then, as history tells it, the end of World War II and the emergence of the People's Republic of China required Uncle Sam to move his wards, the Kuomintang [KMT] stragglers, into our territory, specifically Shan State and see to the thriving of poppy cultivation. The CIA found it to their advantage to use the KMT as buffer to stem the flow of Communism, the way it saw fit.

So, if the streets of New York had streaks of Myanmar grown heroin, as they allege, who, but they, are to blame, for they were responsible for the KMT incursion into Myanmar which we had to eject with presentation of our case at the United Nations.

Today, we count almost 10,000 of Khun Sa's men, who had come to realize the futility of their act, turn themselves in, together with a huge assortment of arms and ammo, including surface-to-air missiles.

In the time of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, we count 15 armed groups coming to the embrace of the Tatmadaw. Khun Sa's men, who had abandoned what they were up to, have proved they too can come to terms with reality.

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After all, they are our brethren and they deserve the right of choice, of forsaking what was wrong and taking up what is right.

Today, as we welcome the MTA [Mong Tai Army] men to our embrace, we must resolve to work together to rid the region of the root of that evil, the menace of hard drugs.

By what has been achieved, we are giving humanity a breath of fresh air, life that will eventually be free of hard drugs to say the least.

### Burma: Report Details Antinarcotics Successes in 1995

*BK0502140596 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 18 Jan 96 p 5*

[MYANMAR [Burma] NEWS AGENCY report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yangon [Rangoon] 17 Jan — Tatmadaw [Defense Services] men of battalions and units seized 7.368 kilos of heroin, 289.6468 kilos of opium, 217.5 litres of Phensedyl and 29.0674 kilos of marijuana from January to December 1995.

During the same period, MPF [Myanmar Police Force] personnel seized a total of 65.2413 kilos of heroin in 1,507 cases, a total of 771.071 kilos of opium in 409 cases; a total of 2172.0052 litres of Phensedyl in 216 cases; a total of 116.6981 kilos of marijuana in 405 cases; a total of 8.5921 kilos of heavy opium solution in 25 cases; a total of 5.1338 kilos of liquid opium in one case; a total of 7.748 kilos of opium block in 11 cases; a total of 1.8368 kilos of opium residue in six cases; a total of 0.215 kilo of dried opium in eight cases; a total of 176 vials of morphine in four cases; a total of 18.825 litres of Comethazine in six cases; a total of 1159.5 gallons of acetic anhydride in four cases; a total of 1,002 tablets of Methaqualone in two cases; a total of 5.7097 kilos of opium powder in 11 cases; a total of 140.598 litres of Benadine in one case; a total of 140 gallons of methylated spirit in one case; a total of 0.0088 litre of Wheelex syrup in one case; a total of 1.25 litres of cough syrup in two cases; a total of 1.625 litres of Tixylix syrup in one case; a total of 0.1459 kilo of khatpon in two cases; four tablets of China Ball in one case; a total of 0.84 litre of Phencodine in one case; 1,424 cases for failure to register for treatment and 81 drug-related cases.

Customs Department seized a total of 1.885 litres of Phensedyl in one case during the same year.

The MPF took action against 5,783 persons in connection with 4,130 drug-related cases in 1995.

Among the MPF seizure, the MPF together with the Tatmadaw seized a total of 33.5808 kilos of heroin in 100 cases; a total of 527.288 kilos of opium in 54 cases; a total of 873.375 litres of Phensedyl in 61 cases; a total of 7.8906 kilos of marijuana in six cases and a total of 102 gallons of acetic anhydride in one case.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Malaysia: Mahathir Says Phuket Conference 'Actually' EAEC Meeting

*BK0502133196 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has said the Asian foreign ministers meeting in Phuket was actually a meeting of the East Asia Economic Caucus, or EAEC, which is Malaysia's concept for economic cooperation among the Asian countries. The ministerial meeting ended yesterday and was attended by the foreign ministers of the seven ASEAN countries, China, South Korea, and Japan:

[Begin Mahathir recording] It was actually a meeting of the EAEC countries. If they do not want to call it EAEC, that is not our problem, but we will see whether cooperation among these countries benefits their people. If that is the case, I hope those countries that are still reluctant to join the EAEC will soon decide.

As for Japan, it is still considering its options because it faces certain problems. Both the United States and Europe are pressuring other countries to open their markets to products from the developed countries. Countries like Malaysia must open their markets so companies from the developed countries can penetrate them. I am not sure whether Japan will be happy to open its market if the United States wants to enter its market freely. While Japan may be able to open its market, Malaysia cannot do the same. If Japan decides to join the EAEC, however, it may receive protection from the pressure to open its market. [end recording]

### Malaysia: Soldiers in Bosnia Assigned to Mine-Clearing

*BK0502101796 Kuala Lumpur THE STAR in English 5 Feb 96*

[Report by Zulkifli Abdul Rahman — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur — Malaysian soldiers in Bosnia-Herzegovina are expected to begin mine-clearing duties soon, said Defence

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Minister Datuk Syed Hamid Albar. He said soldiers of the Malaysian Contingent (MALCON) would start the work when they arrived at their base in the British sector in northern Bosnia. "The Malaysians would, however, be placed 120km near the Split port, which makes it easier for reinforcement and resupply work," he told reporters after receiving 3,000 packages of Hari Raya [id al-fitr] goodies for MALCON troops from the Wangsa Maju UMNO [United Malays National Organization] division. The packages were handed over by the division chief Datuk Dr. Kamal Salih. The foodstuff will be sent to Bosnia on February 13. The troops are expected to arrive at their new base within the next two weeks. Syed Hamid had to cancel his scheduled Hari Raya meeting with the troops because of the transfer. The troops, he said, had been equipped with mine-detection equipment to carry out work in Bosnia's mountainous terrain said to be littered with the explosive devices. On the navy personnel who died from a gunshot wound in Sandakan on Saturday, Syed Hamid said the man had accidentally shot himself. [passage omitted]

**Malaysia: Peacekeepers Leave for Bosnia; Army Chief Comments**

*BK0502135796 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Feb 96 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] These soldiers, in high spirits on board a Royal Malaysian Air Force C130 aircraft, were among the 260 Malaysian soldiers who left for Bosnia-Herzegovina yesterday to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's Implementation Force [IFOR]. [Photograph accompanying article shows a group of soldiers in uniform waving]

They were the last batch of troops to be sent to the Balkan republic to form the Malaysian Contingent I (MALCON I), consisting of 1,533 soldiers and nine civilians.

The troops are part of the additional 562 soldiers sent to beef up the 971 Malaysian troops serving under the United Nations. The first batch was sent on January 21.

The soldiers will be among the 60,000-strong IFOR or troops stationed at Tomislavgrad, Libno and Glamoc in Bosnia following NATO's takeover of peacekeeping duties from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) on February 1.

IFOR's peace implementation mission was a result of a peace accord among Serb, Croat and Bosnian leaders negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, United States, in December. Army chief Gen Datuk Che Mohamed Noor Mat Arshad said the troops would be stationed about 60 km to 120 km from the contingent's administration centre in Split Croatia.

He said the troops were expected to return to Malaysia in late May. They would be replaced by the next contingent, MALCON II, currently undergoing training.

"As they are now under NATO command, the Government will undertake all the necessary steps to ensure that their welfare is looked after.

"This will include the payment of their overseas allowances," he said, adding that it was similar to that of the United Nations.

Defence Minister Datuk Syed Hamid Albar had announced last month that the Government was expected to spend about RM [Malaysian ringgit] 100 million to pay for the troops' allowances, apart from upgrading their equipment.

Under NATO, Malaysia will be responsible for sponsoring its troops and military equipment in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**Malaysia: Commentary Hails French Nuclear Tests Ban in South Pacific**

*BK0202145796 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0810 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At last anti-nuclear test nations and the environmental groups, such as the Greenpeace, can breath a sigh of relief following France's official announcement that it has finally ended its series of six under ground blasts in the South Pacific. It has reportedly attained what it set out to achieve, and the blasts had fulfilled its twin objectives of tracing submarine-based warheads and of paving the way for computer simulation. However, what appears to be more heartening is perhaps the report that Paris had called for a complete nuclear ban in the world. It is indeed the swing of the pendulum from one hand to another as far as France nuclear policy is concerned.

President Jacques Chirac described the end of the test as the start of a new chapter. He was quoted as saying that France would take initiative on disarmament and European defense in the coming week. His country would also campaign to ensure countries sign a world test ban treaty as early as this year. French disarmament coordinator (Georges Hassler) echoed the sentiment by saying that the onus was now on France to ensure the quick passage of the zero nuclear test ban currently being negotiated.

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Global response to France decision to halt the series of nuclear tests is generally good. Australia was quick to add that France should pay compensation if scientists find that the blasts had damaged the South Pacific fragile environment. Nations of the South Pacific wanted an independent scientific team to inspect the atolls where the nuclear blasts took place. Some claimed that the rocky corals of the two islands much had been fractured and could leak deadly radiation into the ocean.

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating said the fact that Chirac had announced to cessation of nuclear test was welcomed but those tests should not have been carried out at all in the first place. His foreign Minister Gareth Evans told newsmen that the chapter was by no means closed unless and until it had been proven that the environment there was not damaged.

New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger said South Pacific nations would be wary of France for many years after President Chirac broke the moratorium declared by his predecessor Francois Mitterrand.

In Japan, Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kaiyama, when commenting on the sixth nuclear test in the South Pacific said, his country strongly urge France not to do against the will of the international community any more.

To say that there was no damage to the environment and marine world in the test site is hardly convincing. As the two of the six blasts were each equals no less that 110,000 tons of arsenal explosives. The atom bomb that dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945 was only about 20,000 tons.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has therefore rightly said, although France had decided to end the test, damage had already done to the area. In the interest of humanity Malaysia has decided to speak out its anti-nuclear stance at the first Asian-European Meeting in Bangkok next month. Time and again, we have emphasized that Malaysia's displeasure is actually over the obstinate attitude of the power that be in Paris on the nuclear issue but the French people as a whole. We are positive that many French citizens also strongly oppose to such tests in the South Pacific as evidenced in the numerous protest marches in the streets of Paris lately. But sad to say despite their vociferous protests, the French people's voice remained in the wilderness.

Now that the dust has settled Paris must do well to rebuild its image among the international community which had been somewhat tarnished because of its defiance to world opinion over the nuclear blasts.

## Malaysia: Importance of Asia-Europe Meeting Previewed

*BK0602074896 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0810 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The staging of the Asia-Europe Meeting, ASEM, in Bangkok on 1-2 March is shaping up to be a real milestone in the stepping up of a new world economic order. From the early looks, all participants — 15 European leaders and the 10 from East Asia — will be charting a new path in economic cooperation that will be beneficial to the whole world.

The decision taken at the informal Asian foreign ministers' meeting to prepare for ASEM shows the understanding of the region to make the meeting really successful. The shape of the summit itself portrays the desire for a meaningful event, rather than just a showpiece.

The spotlight will only be thrown on the leaders attending the summit, knowing too well the decision made by the leaders themselves invariably will be implemented by the governments. Thus, the real action will take place between leaders rather than in wrangling at lower levels.

By making the meeting an informal one, all parties concerned will rid themselves of stiff bureaucratic restraints, which tend to stifle even the noblest of intention. One needs only look at the restraints facing formal organizations like the United Nations to fully appreciate the informal status of the meeting.

The meeting also completes the triangular network between the three most important economic areas in the world. While relations between North America with Asia and Europe respectively have long been in place, that between Asia and Europe still remains to be in place. Probably out of the sense of colonial history and the look in its policy at the European Community, Europe has been lagging in recognizing Asia as a place where all the economic action is. That destination has finally come around, and ASEM will be the stepping stone from which the whole wealth of economic ventures will be launched.

While the region's (?trading) issues will dominate the meeting, a whole series of bilateral meetings will also take place in the two days. Those bilateral meetings will be the key to making any decision made at the regional basis workable.

Malaysia will be attending these meetings with the purpose of enhancing relations at both regional and bilateral levels. Bilaterally, the chance to enhance relations with European countries is always a welcome opportunity for

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a nation with so much to offer like Malaysia. On the regional level, the ASEM meeting was a fruition of a Malaysian initiative program called the East Asia Economic Caucus, EAEC. Although it will probably not be recognized as exactly EAEC, this meeting on the Asian side bore the all mark of the proposed EAEC.

EAEC as proposed by Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed is a loose economic forum among the seven ASEAN nations, China, Korea, and Japan. As it is already well known, the implementation of EAEC is being postponed only because Japan is not very comfortable under the glare of the United States, and the United States is not happy at being excluded from the East Asia forum, so the EAEC is being labelled a protectionist bloc — something any country knows is against the very principle of economic freedom.

In reality, the EAEC calls for a forum in which member countries can come together and talk about economy. It does not profess to be a grouping of countries intent in keeping others out of its market.

The ASEM meeting provides exactly what the EAEC stands for. For the Asian side, the same countries which are the proposed members of the EAEC have come together and discussed economic issues, and the immediate results of this loose discussion is a commencement of the Asia-Europe meeting.

In coming together at the Phuket meeting, decision taken for the ASEM summit shows that what is actually desired by Asian countries in a common trade based on equal partnership. It was made clear the events of economic meetings played on the donor-recipient basis have long gone.

The summit, when it comes in March, will be purely an economic summit where East Asian and European leaders will focus how to best utilize the vast economic potentials contained in both regions. And if the European nations can get down from their preaching stools and not confuse economics with social issues, they will see that equal partnership and open economic policies is the way to go in the current world economic order.

**Malaysia: Mahathir on Need for Internal Security Act**

*BK0602085796 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 3 in Malay 0530 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has reaffirmed that the Internal Security Act [ISA] is still needed to maintain the harmony of the multiracial society in the country.

[Begin Mahathir recording] We consider the ISA necessary in our country to prevent irresponsible parties from resorting to acts detrimental to the country, particularly racial riots and street demonstrations or general strikes. In some countries, demonstrations and general strikes take place almost everyday. Such general strikes are not attributed to financial reasons or the interests of workers, but rather they serve as a political weapon. We do not want this to happen because they will affect the life of people who are not involved. [end recording]

The prime minister was asked to comment on a local press report that the Ministry of Home Affairs was taking steps to review several ISA provisions.

**Malaysia: Government To Cut Scope of Internal Security Act**

*BK0602073996 Kuala Lumpur THE STAR in English 6 Feb 96*

[Report by Nizam Isa — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Teluk Intan — The boundary of the Internal Security Act will be reduced under the proposed amendments which will specify violations instead of being general in nature. Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said the provision empowering the Government to act as long as police believed that a person could endanger public safety and political stability was too wide. He said the offences to be specified were: — Espionage; — Incitement of race and religious hatred; — Economic sabotage; and — Falsifying of identification and travel papers.

Megat Junid said the proposed amendments would also prohibit the Government from acting against those having political beliefs different from it. "We feel that such a doctrine no longer affects the country's stability. "However, the Act will still empower us to detain politicians who use religion and racial sentiments for their own political interest," he told reporters after breaking fast at the Sungai Raggam mosque, about 25km from here, on Sunday. He said the changes were part of the proposal submitted by the ministry to the Attorney-General's Chambers and was in the final stages of drafting. "It will then be submitted to Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed," he said.

He said the ministry had also insisted on retaining the power to detain those involved in economic sabotage and falsifying official documents, including passports and identification cards. Two years ago, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim announced that certain provisions, which were introduced in 1960, would be reviewed. They included allowing authorities to reduce the period of detention based on the detainee's progress during rehabilitation. "The existing Act states that the minimum detention is two years and although

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the minister has the right to shorten the period, it is seldom carried out. "The amended Act will ensure that the minister uses this power if it is proven that a detainee has adequately repented," he said, adding that the process for release would be more flexible now. Asked whether the move to review the Act was a result of criticism by foreigners, he said: "We rule our country based on our own religious and cultural values, and decisions are made based on the need to maintain political and economic stability. We do not change things to please outsiders."

## Cambodia

### Cambodia: Paper Discusses Border Dispute With Vietnam

*BK0502080696 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 4 Feb 96 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Miss Thmar Da]

[FBIS Translated Text] The border dispute between Cambodia and Vietnam — which is intensifying all the time because of Vietnam's aggression and annexation of land in Cambodia's eastern provinces— has gone beyond talks at provincial level; it will soon be taken up at ministerial level with the visit of Sar Kheng, deputy prime minister and interior minister.

Last month Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, Cambodian first prime minister, accused Vietnam of annexing Cambodian land up to 400 and 500 meters deep in Svay Rieng Province. Afterward, Vietnamese troops seized 15 Cambodian border policemen. However, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has denied all these accusations.

The tense situation led to talks at provincial level between Svay Rieng and Long An Provinces. According to reports, provincial officials of the two countries have reached a compromise, but the issue has not yet been resolved.

On 1 February Cambodian officials also held border talks with Vietnamese counterparts from Tay Ninh Province. However, no detailed reports on, or any concrete results toward, a solution are yet known. According to an Interior Ministry official, no solution has yet been reached and the issue will be taken up at ministerial level.

In Takeo Province there are also problems about Vietnam's intrusion into Cambodian territory, but talks or any initiative to find a peaceful solution have yet to emerge. There are, however, positive signs in the talks between Prey Veng Province and Vietnam.

The Cambodian-Vietnamese common border is 1,130 kilometers long and has been subject to disputes caused by Vietnam, which wants Cambodian land for its large population of some 80 million. In the past Cambodia has never committed aggression against any neighboring country. On the contrary, the latter, except Laos, has always looked at Cambodia with bad intentions.

At a news conference on 1 February, Interior Ministry Spokesman Heng Hak told reporters that Sar Kheng, the co-interior minister, will officially visit Vietnam in March; the visit will focus on solving the border dispute between the two countries.

Heng Hak said that at the 1 February meeting, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia Tran Huy Chuong handed over to Co-Interior Minister Sar Kheng an invitation from the Vietnamese Interior Minister for the Cambodian counterpart to pay an official visit in March. Heng Hak affirmed that "Sar Kheng has agreed to the invitation and will travel to Vietnam in March."

Observers think that the meeting between Sar Kheng and the Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia on 1 February certainly focused on a peaceful solution to the border dispute. Heng Hak told reporters about Cambodia's stance saying: "We want respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity," adding that Sar Kheng suggested that the Vietnamese Embassy ensure that the necessary steps are taken leading to measures for a compromise and a solution to the two countries' border dispute.

It is still remembered that Vietnam has not yet officially declared that it will recognize the border, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of Cambodia. The latter proposed the endorsement of the 1:100,000 maps produced between 1933 and 1953, which were internationally recognized between 1963 and 1969. In contrast, Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet suggested to Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, during the latter's visit to Hanoi in January 1995, that Cambodia accept the agreement signed in the 1980's.

### Cambodia: Local Police Chief Says Some Border Areas 'Unclear'

*BK0502061396 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 4 Feb 96 p 3*

[Report by Rosa]

[FBIS Translated Text] Colonel Mom Samean, chief of Kandal provincial police, told REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA that the province's border with Vietnam would have faced similar problems to those in Svay Rieng or Takeo Provinces had the local authorities not taken timely measures to avert them.

Kandal Province has 29 kilometers of border adjoining Vietnam's An Giang Province. The police chief said that

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in the past people wanted to lease land to Vietnamese to farm but were prevented by the authorities; this is because leasing would have led to problems.

He further said that if the Vietnamese farmed the land leased to them efficiently, Cambodian lessors would violate the land by harvesting the paddy; this would create problems. The following happened: when the land produced good crops, the Vietnamese would continue to farm Cambodian land although the Cambodian lessors no longer leased the land. This is the sort of thing that creates a border crisis.

The police chief added that in his province, not only does a border problem not exist, but Vietnam also provides water to Cambodia for farming. He further said that whether there are border problems or not depends on how local authorities of the two countries talk to one another.

For Kandal Province, Samean affirmed that district and commune officials, whose border adjoins Vietnam, regularly meet their Vietnamese counterparts every mo[illegible] and that provincial level meetings (between Kandal and An Giang) are held every six months. Any problems that cannot be dealt with at district and commune levels will be taken up at provincial level. If the province still cannot resolve the problems, reports will be forwarded to the Royal Government. He said border problems in Kandal Province are not so serious that they cannot be solved.

Colonel Mom Samean further said that at present the border between Kandal and An Giang Provinces is unclear in some areas. The authorities in the two provinces have considered these areas "white" zones, off limits to either side.

He said that these unclear zones are beyond the competence of the province. The problem will be left to the two governments and the border commission of the two countries to solve.

He stressed that over time, leasing land to Vietnam would lead to selling land to Vietnam, which is why Kandal Province has not allowed this.

**Cambodia: Government Urged To Settle Border Problem**

*BK0502060896 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 4 Feb 96 pp 1, 2*

["This Issue's Comment" Column by Srei Neat: "Inactivity May Invite Atrophy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cambodia's border problem is an issue that the leaders, political figures, and every Cambodian should always keep in mind. This is because it involves Cambodia's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence based on internationally recognized law.

But it seems that in the past Cambodians forgot this, because Cambodia became an arena for various competing ideologies and was propelled into a civil war that absorbed all of Cambodia's strengths and capabilities. That is also the cause for this unending border problem. But the leaders and political figures from one generation to another have always put the blame on others so as to avoid responsibility. It is cowardly and shameful behavior in the extreme for the Cambodian leaders and political figures to try to shake off their responsibility. They should become responsible for this matter. This is because in the current era there should be responsibility and reasons for whatever one does or does not do.

Various factors have caused the adverse problems along the border. The factors that have caused the intrusions into Cambodian territory involve the neighboring countries as well as Cambodia. Some of the border markers in the west and the east have been damaged or removed. Our border defense armed forces are short of places to stay and their equipment is insufficient and unsuitable for their responsibilities and vital role. The upper echelons have not paid attention to these troops. Our border — hundreds of kilometers long — has not been developed and is mostly uninhabited while the border areas of our neighboring countries have been greatly developed and their people are living in them in contentment. Since the border of our small Cambodia has become a remote area, some opportunists and inhabitants who have not been advised by the Cambodian leaders about the border problem have rented out Cambodian land to foreigners to grow rice and fruit and to live on.

This problem has now intensified, because the foreigners have taken advantage of what our Cambodians have created and so far ignored. Although the problem along the western border is not so glaring as that on the eastern border, we should not ignore it.

We welcome the Cambodian Government for its stand on settling through peaceful means all the problems with foreigners who have encroached upon Cambodia's territorial integrity. But what should be noted is that this problem should be viewed as a lesson and a trigger to reactivate our long dormant nerve. Only we Cambodians should love and protect our own land. No foreigners love the Cambodian land more than the Cambodians themselves. It is the duty of the Cambodian Government leaders and politicians to take care of this problem. As for the Cambodian people, they are but followers.

Any problem related to border limits, whether small or large, should be settled right away. Do not wait until we

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have sufficient capability before doing it. In addition to making a clear border demarcation, we should gradually begin to arrange an appropriate numbers of border defense forces and sufficient measures to develop the border areas for the many landless people. This can be done by following the successful movement carried out in the 80's in Takeo Province. The leasing of border land, whether small or large, to foreigners should not be allowed.

It is true that a large amount of budget and plenty of time are needed for investment in this work. But Cambodia is capable of doing this gradually by itself. It is better than doing nothing. We may also turn the attention of investors to the areas along the border where there is plenty of fertile land for them to develop and reap a profit.

**Cambodia: Cointerior Ministers To Travel to Hanoi for Border Talks**

*BK0202142196 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text]

According to the Interior Ministry of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Their Excellencies Cointerior Ministers Sar Kheng and Yu Hokkri, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Interior Ministry, will travel to Hanoi in March to discuss border conflicts.

Cambodia has accused Vietnam of moving border markers into Cambodian territory, and tension has increased since a reinforcement of 60 policemen was sent to a border area in Svay Rieng Province at the end of last month.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has denied that there has been any border violation and asked that talks at [word indistinct] and ministerial level be held to settle the situation.

**Cambodia: Hun Sen Urged To Protest Vietnamese Aggression**

*BK0202142996 Phnom Penh SAMLENG YUVEAKCHON KHMER in Cambodian 25-26 Jan 96 pp 1, 4*

[Comment by Miss Chanthu: "When Will Hun Sen Be Brave Enough To Protest Vietnamese Aggression?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As long as Hun Sen remains grateful to the Vietnamese and recognizes 7 January, he will continue to be a Vietnamese puppet, although he is presently second prime minister.

Since he came to power and has been leading the country, Hun Sen has never dared to utter a word to our pupils, students, and people about the Vietnamese aggression, the illegal Vietnamese immigrants, or the loss of our territory being plundered by the Vietnamese aggressors. On the contrary, Hun Sen has never been ashamed or hesitant about advising our people to be grateful to the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese aggressors have been able to nibble at Cambodian territory at will under Hun Sen's regime, and Hun Sen has never been brave enough to utter a word in protest against this act. The Vietnamese have now renewed their aggression, but Hun Sen still has not uttered a word. Is Hun Sen not a Vietnamese puppet?

Hun Sen's attitude has not changed since the beginning; he only defends the Vietnamese to protect his own power. Truly, Hun Sen has dared to take every action against the Cambodians who oppose his being in power, but he has never dared to utter a word against the Vietnamese, no matter how they have invaded and nibbled at Cambodian territory. Moreover, in the 1993 elections organized by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], an overwhelming majority of ethnic Vietnamese voted for Hun Sen, thus enabling him to gain 51 seats in the assembly. This encouraged him to demand the post of co-prime minister and then second prime minister.

Therefore, if Hun Sen really loves the nation and is not just hungry for power, he should take measures to immediately settle the problems of illegal Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia, the Vietnamese nibbling at Cambodian territory, and their present aggression. Otherwise, the Cambodian people will have only two choices in 1998—that is, to elect Cambodians or to elect Vietnamese.

This means that they would automatically be voting for the Vietnamese aggressors if they vote for the Cambodian People's Party or for Hun Sen; that is, if Hun Sen refuses to resolve all of these problems with the Vietnamese.

**Cambodia: Foreign Minister Ing Huot Returns From Burma, India**

*BK0202100596 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Ing Huot — minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Cambodian Kingdom — who visited Burma and India from 25 January 1996, returned home on the afternoon of 1 February. Welcoming the

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excellency at Pochentong Airport were several Foreign Ministry officials as well as national and international guests.

The objective of the foreign minister's official visit to Burma is to reinforce the relations of solidarity between the two countries. During his visit, H.E. Ing Huot signed an agreement on air links between Royal Air Cambodge and Air Burma and held discussions on diplomatic affairs.

As for H.E. Ing Huot's visit to India, it is aimed at strengthening, expanding, and improving cooperation between the two countries and attracting more Indian investors to do business in Cambodia.

**Cambodia: Coast Guard Reports Thai Boats Smuggling Narcotics**

*BK0502063596 Phnom Penh KHMER EKAREACH in Cambodian 31 Jan-1 Feb 96 pp 1, 4*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Coast Guard said that it has observed at least 10 to 15 Thai fishing boats intruding 10 to 20 km into our sea every day.

Commodore Khieng Savan told journalists that these intrusions into Cambodian waters were illegal violations of Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. He admitted that Cambodia has only seven patrol boats left for the defense of its territorial waters, and they cannot go everywhere on the sea.

The Navy officer asserted that a few of the intruding Thai boats also carried narcotics, which our patrol boats have not yet been able to combat. He went on to stress that these vessels transferred contraband onto the boats of Cambodian smugglers on the open seas. He claimed, however, that his unit will suppress these illegal Thai smuggling boats in February after two large patrol boats return from repair in Malaysia.

**Cambodia: Military Situation at Phnum Chhat, Phnum Malai Reported**

*BK0302092596 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 3 Feb 96 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Peyatro]

[FBIS Translated Text] An army source in the 5th Military Region said the Khmer Rouge [KR] command at the Phnum Malai stronghold had sent a reinforcement of 250-300 troops to the Khla Ngoap area on 30 January in a bid to resist a vigorous offensive being mounted by the government forces there.

Two government forces helicopter gunships sprayed bullets and dropped several bombs on the KR positions, which are outposts protecting the Phnum Malai stronghold near Phnum Chhat Hill.

According to the 3d Department of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces General Staff, about 20 KR soldiers were killed and 30 others wounded in the air raid. The KR soldiers, whose corpses were found on the fighting site on 30 January, were young, no more than 25 years old.

A Division 12 commander told local reporters at the end of January that the government troops had already captured the Chan Kiri area, south of Khla Ngoap and about 6 km from Phnum Chhat Hill. The KR have put poison in small pools of water and have now and then cut off convoys carrying water to front lines.

**Cambodia: KNP Issues Statement Condemning 29 Jan Police Raid**

*BK0302132296 Phnom Penh MONEAKSEKA KHMER in Cambodian 30-31 Jan 96 pp 1, 4*

["Statement" by the Khmer Nation Party in Phnom Penh on 29 January]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Khmer Nation Party [KNP] has been extremely worried about the encirclement and search by some 200 heavily-armed police and military police of the Royal Government [RG] of the KNP headquarters on the morning of 29 January 1996 at 1045.

The encirclement and search happened after Kuoy Bunroeun, a member of the KNP National Council, and his car had been confronted and seized at gunpoint by three plainclothesmen armed with three pistols at the corner of Street 214 and Preah Norodom Boulevard when he was on his way to collect his KNP membership card covers this morning. Kuoy Bunroeun struggled and finally managed to evade arrest by the three gunmen, but his left shoulder sustained a bruise due to a bullet fired from a pistol by one of the men, which just missed his head. As they were not able to catch Kuoy Bunroeun, the three gunmen grabbed his car key from him and sped away, leaving behind a new-class C100 motorbike at the site.

Shortly after the incident, Kuoy Bunroeun asked a policeman, Khuon Sophi, who had stopped his car at the scene, and a military policeman, Chhuon Chhat, to act as eyewitnesses of the incident and take care of the gunmen's motorbike.

About half an hour later, more than 200 heavily-armed military police and police came in force and surrounded the KNP headquarters. They detained and strictly ordered all KNP staff members, Policeman Khuon Sophi, Military Policeman Chhuon Chhat, and

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others, including national and international reporters and officials of the UN Human Rights Organization in Cambodia to stay put in the party headquarters until 1400. After that, Mak Chito — the chief of the Criminal Investigations Department — accompanied by a clerk of the Phnom Penh tribunal and armed with a warrant, began a top-to-bottom search of the KNP office. There was only a registered and licensed AK assault rifle in the office.

Seeing that everything was legal and nothing could be used to warrant its action, the search team then confiscated the AK rifle and its license and a walkie-talkie.

It is very strange that the encirclement and search of the KNP office coincided with a meeting between a KNP representative and Don Penh ward officials at their office to discuss the removal of the KNP's name and the prevention of any raising of the KNP pennant.

It is worth pointing out that the heavily-armed team detained all of the people in the party office, leaving them without food from 1045 until 1400.

The KNP extremely regrets these actions. Not only did any competent armed forces of the RG fail to intervene to help the victims, who were the KNP members, but they also persecuted the entire party. These actions are absolutely unacceptable.

The KNP presumes that these actions were concocted by the powers- that-be for the purpose of officially suppressing, destroying, and terrorizing the KNP, preventing it from taking part in the elections in 1998.

It is further regrettable that the heavily-armed forces were officially employed in this way, instead of defending the border and confronting the invasion and occupation of our territory by Vietnam, to threaten the KNP — which has followed the king, practiced nonviolence, respected the law, sought to solve all problems through peaceful and democratic means, and relied on popular support and the international community.

Phnom Penh, 29 January 1996.

Acting chairman: Kong Korm

### Cambodia: Khmer Rouge Urged To Return to 'National Community'

*BK0202144996 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Feb 96*

["Appeal" issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia in Phnom Penh on 16 January]

[FBIS Translated Text] Over the past two years, the Royal Government has welcomed back 12,634 former outlaw compatriot rebels. They have brought along 6,502 assorted guns and 2,155 families. These compatriots have been fully assisted and supported by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman of Cambodia, the Royal Government, and the Cambodian people.

The Royal Government has recently stepped up its cooperation with the Kingdom of Thailand to establish a stable and secure border [words indistinct] is no longer your safe heaven if you continue to serve the ringleaders of the outlawed rebel group.

Moreover, compatriots, since our Kingdom of Cambodia has been moving gradually toward progress in all fields, you are invited to return to the national community quickly as good citizens within the grand family of Cambodia. The Royal Government has ordered local authorities nationwide [words indistinct] and take care and (?assist) all of you [passage indistinct].

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 16 January 1996

[Signed] First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh; Second Prime Minister Hun Sen

## Indonesia

### Indonesia: Military: Hostages Believed at Border; Contact 'Lost'

*BK0602015096 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1648 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Wamena, 5 Feb (ANTARA) — Journalists have left Wamena town. Earlier, officers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [ABRI] assigned to coordinate efforts to secure the release of 13 members of a WWF [Worldwide Fund for Nature] research team held by the GPK [security disturbance movement; official name for the OPM or Free Papua Movement], left the cool of the city.

The journalists, domiciled in Jayapura and Java, left the Baliem Valley for their original work places on Saturday and Sunday.

Their departure was caused by the absence of any information on the fate of the hostages or the whereabouts of a GPK group led by Kelly Kwalik.

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Contact between the ABRI and the GPK via SSB [single-short band] radio has been lost since Tuesday (30 January), and the whereabouts of the hostages and their kidnappers are unknown.

A military source in Wamena said it was strongly believed that the 13 hostages had been herded by the GPK from Mapenduma Village to the border between the Republic of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

When asked why the ABRI had not launched a military operation to free the hostages, the source said the ABRI found it very difficult to do so because there could have been casualties, particularly among civilians.

The ABRI has therefore preferred to use persuasive means to secure the release of the hostages.

There are only two journalists in Wamena town at present. They are from the daily JAWA CENDERAWASIH published in Jayapura and the daily PIKIRAN RAKYAT published in Bandung.

**Indonesia: East Timor Insurgent Surrenders 1 Feb**

*BK0302122196 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1241 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dili, 2 Feb (ANTARA) — Another member of the East Timor GPK [security disturbance movement] — Gilberto Diaz, 24 — surrendered to the security authorities on 1 February and returned to his home town in Illipapa village, Iliomar Subdistrict, Lautem District.

"Gilberto Diaz surrendered to 612d Infantry Battalion personnel who were operating in Illipapa village," said Captain Joko Purwadi, chief of the Wiradharma 164th Area Military Command's Information Service, in Dili on Friday evening. He was speaking to ANTARA and SUARA KARYA correspondents. He noted that the latest surrender had further weakened the separatist movement. [passage omitted on details of surrender]

**Indonesia: East Timor Youths Disrupt Seminary Inauguration**

*BK0302101096 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0604 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dili, 3 Feb (ANTARA) — The solemn inauguration ceremony for the Nosa Senhora da Fatima Seminary in Balide, Dili, East Timor was disrupted on Saturday afternoon by a group of youths who hurled verbal abuse and unfurled banners.

A holy mass officiated by Monsignor Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, the East Timor Roman Catholic leader, was the highlight of the new seminary's inauguration. The ceremony was also attended by Monsignor Pietro Sambi, the Vatican ambassador in Jakarta, and Catholic Bishop Ignatius Imam Kuscnomiharjo.

The action by the youths to display banners took place after the holy mass to bless the new seminary building. Mingling with the thousands of people in the crowd, the youths began to shout verbal abuse in the Tetun local dialect and display the banners to the churchmen who were walking toward the main auditorium of the seminary [passage indistinct].

After accompanying the visiting religious dignitaries to have a look at the new building, Bishop Belo went to the podium to deliver his message to the youths who had created a commotion during the ceremony. "I am disappointed with this incident and disagree with your action today. A seminary is not a place to do such a thing," Bishop Belo said. [passage omitted]

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 0504 GMT on 3 February adds: "Indonesian police Saturday violently broke up a pro-independence demonstration by young East Timorese during the inauguration of a Roman Catholic seminary, attended by several foreign clergymen, sources here said. The demonstration, with tens of youth displaying pro-independence banners, took place at the start of the inauguration ceremony of the Nosa Senhora da Fatima seminary in Balide, Dili, the source, a resident of the town, said. Several of the protesters were injured after police and soldiers broke up the demonstration, beating them with sticks and batons, and several were detained and taken to an undisclosed location, the source said, quoting a witness. Another source, who was close to the demonstrators, said that at least three people were arrested, adding that a gunshot was heard while security were in pursuit of several of the demonstrators who ran away into the neighbouring housing area. East Timor Police Chief Colonel Andreas Sugianto was not available to confirm the events, with his staff, saying he was still attending the seminary inauguration ceremony."]

**Indonesia: Official Discloses 1995 Rice Production**

*BK0502080396 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Feb 96*

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Amrin Kahar, director general of edible plants, has said that rice production in 1995 exceeded the amount estimated in the third forecast made by the Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in October 1995. For this reason, there is no need for Indonesia to worry about any shortfalls in rice production. According to a provisional analysis, there are bright prospects for rice production in 1996 because there will be a larger

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cultivation area and an improved irrigation technique to be applied to 26 provinces.

Amrin Kahar said this when contacted at his house on Saturday, 3 February, in connection with the surge of rice imports by the National Logistics Bureau (Bulog) last year and early this year. Indonesia's self-sufficiency in rice has been questioned as a result of the huge amount of imports. Indonesia imported about 2.4 million tons of rice in the 1994/1995 fiscal year.

Explaining the 1995 rice production, Amrin Kahar said when the BPS issued its first forecast in February 1995, national rice production was not expected to benefit from a good harvest due to the delayed start of the planting season. When the second forecast was issued in June 1995, rice production was expected to increase tremendously, so in the third forecast the BPS estimated a 3.89 percent increase compared to that of 1994. [passage omitted]

Amrin Kahar added that with an increased production of about four percent, the total production of dried husked rice will reach 49 million or almost 50 million tons — (equivalent to 32.5 million tons of rice). Indonesia only needs 28 million tons of rice for annual consumption. [passage omitted]

**Indonesia: Dailies Oppose Construction of First Nuclear Power Plant**

*BK0602073496*

[FBIS Report] Two Indonesian dailies have published editorials on the planned construction of Indonesia's first nuclear power plant.

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian on 2 February carries a 600-word editorial on page 6 entitled "A Nuclear Power Plant Project is Speculative."

MERDEKA says: "It is natural that the people were surprised over remarks by Jali Ahimsa, director general of the National Atomic Energy Agency, that a nuclear power plant will be built in Gunung Muria, Central Java in 1998."

MERDEKA attributes the concern of some people over the project to several past nuclear accidents abroad, such as those at Three Mile Island in the United States, Chernobyl in Russia, and the Monju plant in Japan. The editorial says that the Indonesian Consumers Foundation has urged the government to reconsider the project.

The daily notes: "It is true that the construction of the Muria nuclear power plant will 'only' cost $1.05 billion, which is to be obtained from soft loans. The cost will be equal to the cost of the construction of a nuclear reactor in the Philippines that failed due to a cracked foundation. This factor is too important to ignore, because the project may be undertaken by the U.S.-based Westinghouse Corporation, the contractor that built the Three Mile Island and failed Philippine plants.

"Learning from the failure of the cooling system at the Three Mile Island plant made by General Electric and the cooling system at the Monju plant made by Toshiba and Hitachi, we believe that a nuclear reactor project will be speculative in nature. As a matter of fact, the construction of a nuclear reactor cannot be a speculative venture."

Opposing the nuclear power plant project, the daily concludes: "Let other developing countries propagate the scientific arrogance and technological colonialism of developed countries and undertake development that exhibits a violent outlook! Do not let this happen, however, in a country that strongly upholds Pancasila ideology."

JAKARTA SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian on 5 February carries a 700-word editorial on page 2 entitled "The Construction of a Nuclear Power Plant Remains the Last Alternative."

SUARA PEMBARUAN notes controversies over the planned construction of the nuclear power plant. Sarwono Kusumaatmaja, minister of state for environment, said it is too early to say that the nuclear power plant will be built in 1998. According to the editorial, President Suharto said last year that "the use of nuclear energy to generate electricity would be extremely risky."

The daily says Indonesia still has other energy sources to generate electricity. For example, the editorial notes, the country has about 36.5 billion metric tons in coal reserves; an official of the Department of Mining and Energy has been quoted as saying that the reserves could last 300 years.

SUARA PEMBARUAN concludes: "Generally speaking, a polemic over a matter like the planned construction of the nuclear power plant will remain as long as there is a lack of coordination among government officials. The way to end the polemic over the planned construction of the nuclear power plant is for all government officials to 'have common opinions.' In other words, the construction of the nuclear power plant will truly remain the last alternative after all other sources of energy have become scarce. As the use of nuclear energy to generate electricity is extremely risky, the construction of the nuclear power plant should be avoided as much as possible.

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## Indonesia: Paper Reports on Value, Significance of ICMI

*96SE0012A Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Indonesian 14 Dec 95 p 6*

[Text] [Reprinted from Indonesian Newspaper REPUBLIKA]—During the 1980's there may have been no other mass organization which was more quoted, distrusted, and at the same time more of a source of hope than the Indonesian Union of Muslim Intellectuals (ICMI).

Since it was established in 1990, the position and role of the ICMI have often been debated, and a number of opinions have been expressed in this regard.

There are those who consider that the establishment of this organization was the germ of the emergence of Islamic sectarianism and glory.

The existence of the ICMI has been regarded as a sign of a political "setback" [in English in the text]. However, there are those who take a contrary view. They regard the ICMI as a locomotive for changing Islamic political opinions and views to be definitely more tolerant and inclusive.

From this point of view the ICMI is regarded as a sociological tool for the implementation of the theological thinking of Nucholis Madjid.

There are those who regard the establishment of the ICMI as a phenomenon for broadening the concept of the corporate identity of the state. The establishment of state control over community forces is regarded as something which is steadily developing, and the ICMI is regarded as its most clearly defined symbol.

On the other hand, this organization is regarded as bringing a new vehicle into the Indonesian political arena, especially in restoring the political role of the Islamic community.

The emergence of the ICMI is even regarded as a significant sign of the political rise of the Islamic community. It seems that the commotion involved in the debate about the ICMI specifically reflects how "difficult a position" the ICMI occupies—particularly in terms of a position from which much is hoped.

Under these circumstances, for example, it has been interesting to see how this organization, established with no pretensions, nevertheless became a permanent, political body, to which, specifically, much attention is directed. Every step which the ICMI takes is almost always seen from a political point of view. When it tried to state its cultural agenda in concrete terms, the ICMI tends to be regarded as engaged in broadening its political wing. The ICMI is considered to be involved in maneuvering to turn itself into a political force.

Indeed, this cannot be avoided. There are at least several factors which make it possible for such a situation to develop. First, the ICMI was established when the project for a political opening carried out by the government entered its second year. In these circumstances people associated the establishment of the ICMI as an indication of the first phase of a change—to use the terminology of Guillermo O'Donnel and Schmitter.

Political alternatives which previously had been unavailable were opened slowly. Individual rights and community groups began to be redefined and restored.

As a consequence, the establishment of the ICMI was regarded as an initial step by the government "to approach" Islam which previously was suspect and was beyond the pale of the political system.

Therefore, the phenomenon of the establishment of the ICMI was regarded as more politically nuanced or as a shift of power. It was considered to reflect the dynamic of Islamic thinking, for example.

Secondly, the ICMI was established with the support of leaders in the government bureaucracy. Not only that, but the position of B J Habibie—a cabinet leader who is especially close to President Suharto and controls industrial strategy—as its general chairman is regarded as indicating the extent of bureaucratic interest in this organization.

Therefore, it is also considered certain that this organization will be part of the national political landscape.

Thirdly, as a consequence of the first two factors, ICMI activities tend to be looked at in a political context. Statements about the ICMI which come to public notice—particularly in mass media coverage—are considered ICMI "political projects" (or are mistakenly regarded as such).

For example, there is the issue of the "greening" of Parliament and of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] over the period 1992-1997, the "greening" of Golkar [Functional Groups party] since Munas V [the Fifth National Consultative Conference] in October 1993, the inclusion of several ICMI leaders in the Sixth Development Cabinet, and the appointment of a number of ICMI leaders to strategic positions in the bureaucracy.

Fourthly, whether it likes it or not, the ICMI is a large organization. During its five years of existence no less than 40,000 members have joined it throughout Indonesia, Europe, America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Japan, and the Middle East.

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The program carried on by the ICMI is also highly varied, ranging from the establishment of the Bank Muamalat [Community Bank], the BOR-Syariah [Bank of the Islamic Advisory Council], the publication of books and magazines, student books, and the preparation of strategic analyses which are carefully studied by the CIDES (Center for Information and Development Studies).

With so broad a scope of activities, it should not be considered strange that the ICMI has come to be regarded as having a rather strong, political bargaining position.

These conditions, whether it wanted to or not, made the ICMI an actor with a role in determining political life in Indonesia. Therefore, this has led to the accusation that the ICMI is too much involved in politics. Adi Sasono himself, the director of the CIDES, never makes that charge. He said: "The ICMI has never said that it does not engage in politics."

However, this is a reminder that what the ICMI is doing is not just "low down" politics, exclusively aimed at obtaining jobs and positions in the government.

Adi added: "The ICMI must engage in politics to defend the interests of the people and to obtain a fair distribution of development resources. All of this involves political activity."

B J Habibie, the general chairman of the ICMI also denied this charge. He asked: "Is it true that a person is appointed a minister, a director general, or a director because he is a member of the ICMI? No, it is not true." He said that if an ICMI member becomes a government official, it is because he is considered capable and responsible.

In the view of Ariel Heryantu, a teacher at UKSW [Christian University of Salatiga], being accused of playing politics is an unavoidable risk for the ICMI. He said that the charge whether or not that the ICMI is exclusively a political instrument will be proved or disproved with the passage of time.

He said: "During this time the truth will be proved in the future programs and reputation of the ICMI."

Whatever the case, the ICMI was established in a political context in Indonesia which has become increasingly confused. It is under these conditions that the ICMI will continue to be a source of light. However, looking at the ICMI and other organizations like it, only in a political context, will destroy the clear role which they have already played and can play in the future. In this connection there are many things which can be mentioned which show concrete achievements.

In any case, however, the ICMI will continue to be looked at from a political perspective. As it enters its sixth year of existence, it is the task of the ICMI to show increasing results in various areas of activity.

## Laos

### Laos: Party Central Committee Greets SRV Party Anniversary

*BK0302130096 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[Message of greetings from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee — dated 2 February]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beloved comrades: on the occasion of the 66th founding anniversary of the honorable, glorious Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and the multiethnic Lao people, we would like to convey warm salutations of comradeship and fraternity and best wishes to the CPV Central Committee, all party members, and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Throughout the past 66 years, the CPV — the party that was founded, trained, and tempered by great President Ho Chi Minh — has led the Vietnamese people to promote and expand the profound patriotic spirit and carry on the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist aggressors, thereby recording precious heroic deeds and winning great victories that are highly significant for the nation and the world. In the recent years, no matter how the world situation has changed, the CPV has determinedly led the Vietnamese people to carry out the renovation cause, thus achieving significant success in developing the country. As a result, the people's living conditions have been increasingly improved, the country has been developed on the path of industrialization and modernization, and the socialist fruits have been securely maintained. At the same time, the role and prestige of the CPV and the SRV have been raised to an ever higher level in the region and the world.

The LPRP and the multiethnic Lao people are elated over the aforementioned great achievements of the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese people. We wish you, comrades, new, still greater successes in bringing about prosperity for the people, building a strong country, and turning the society into one with justice, equality, and culture in accordance with the socialist deals. We are very pleased to note that throughout the past decades, our two parties, which originated from the same source — the Indochinese Communist Party — have consistently maintained a close relationship and

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solidarity, and jointly carried out the struggle, thereby winning historical victories for our two nations. The two parties have also joined in establishing and enhancing the great friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

We take the occasion of this glorious celebration to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude, on behalf of the party, state, and multiethnic people of Laos, to the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam for having always rendered precious and effective assistance to our Lao revolutionary cause.

**Laos: Country Seeks National Plan for Watershed Management**

*BK0602031096 Bangkok BANGKOK POST (INSIDE INDOCHINA Supplement) in English 6 Feb 96 p 2*

[Report by Saridet Marukhathat]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Worries about food shortages and environmental deterioration are pushing Laos to design a comprehensive plan to take care of its agricultural watersheds.

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry officials planned to gather comments and recommendations from sources at home and abroad, including other ministries, the private sector and international institutes, to formulate a national watershed management strategy, Laotian government sources said.

The ministry discussed the issue with the Mekong River Commission in Bangkok last month.

The nationwide blueprint would be in place this year, the sources said. It would set guidelines for better management of watersheds and natural resources to slow down their rate of depletion, conserve wildlife and boost agricultural output.

An official source said the goal was to ensure there were no food shortages and that the lives of farmers were improved. The government considered current measures on natural resources and watersheds were inadequate.

"Natural resources management as now practised is not sustainable and cannot contribute to more food security for the rural population. By contrast, upland productivity is steadily decreasing and flood peaks are increasing," the source quoted a Laotian newspaper as saying.

The plan requires strong cooperation at grassroots level. However, Laotian officials concede the major problem is a lack of manpower, finance and equipment to protect watershed and forest areas.

Food shortage over several years worsened last year owing to poor output and severe flooding in provinces along the Mekong River.

Water and forests are the heart and soul of Laos, as two-thirds of its 4.58 million people live in the countryside and use primitive farming techniques. However, these resources are being threatened by farmers who slash and burn their land for farming and by logging, which wipes out 300,000 hectares of forest annually.

Laos aims to halt shifting cultivation by the turn of the century by finding permanent settlements for farmers.

Environmentalists are worried Laos' plans for hydro-electric dams will eat heavily into the country's 47% forest cover. The country has the potential to establish 57 hydropower projects spread almost nationwide to produce 18,000 megawatts of electricity. Six projects have been awarded to foreign investors.

Controversy centres on the Nam Theun II project on the Nakai Plateau in Khammouane, which is being undertaken by foreign investors, including Transfield of Australia, the Italian Thai Development Plc and Electricite de France.

The US$1.2-billion dam, able to produce 600 megawatts, will be the biggest in the area which is rich in rare plants wildlife including saola, a rare and elusive deer-like animal.

The dam's capacity is four times that of the Nam Ngum Dam in Vientiane, now the biggest in Laos.

"Continuing controversy about the effect on the environment of dam construction is a factor in the government's preparing to launch the watershed management plan," an official source said.

The International Rivers Network, an environmental organisation in California, claims the Nam Theun II project underestimates the flooded areas and the number of people to be evacuated.

The dam will flood about 447 square kilomettes, about 100 sq km more than previously estimated, and the number of people to be evacuated would exceed the prediction of 4,300, the network said in a press release quoting the consortium's site engineer.

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## Philippines

### Philippines: BID Denies Presence of Alien Terrorists in Davao City

*BK0602040996 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 6 Feb 96*

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Davao City — The Bureau of Immigration and Deportation (BID) denied the presence of terrorists in the city, but it is not dropping its guard against the entry of such individuals. "There are many Middle East nationals residing in the city but we have not received reports of the presence of terrorists," said Talib T. Beck J. Abdulaap, BID alien control officer. He said they will seek the assistance of the Philippine National Police (PNP) if faced with terrorist threats.

There are about 1,900 registered resident aliens in the city and they pose no problem for the city's peace and order situation, said Mr. Abdulaap. About 60% of the total number of aliens in the city are Chinese. Mr. Abdulaap said the only alien-related problems they have so far encountered are complaints on discourteousness of aliens married to Filipinos.

Last year, the BID apprehended three overstaying aliens who were taken to the head office in Manila for the processing of their papers.

### Philippines: 'Extremists' Reportedly Training for Islamic Revolution

*BK0602092596 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 2230 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] After having been subdued by negative comments, the anti-terrorism bill has been given another breath of life in the Senate. According to Norodin Alonto Lucman, a former MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] commander, foreign Muslim extremists are now training the MNLF and the MILF [Moro Islamic Liberation Front] for war. Foreign extremists are also teaching them how to launch an Islamic revolution. According to Lucman, the anti-terrorism bill must be passed into law in order to prevent the chaos that could reach Manila.

[Begin recording, in English] [Lucman, in progress] .... up to (?some) parts of (Manila).

[Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, author of anti-terrorism bill— identified by caption] Now, when you say their comrades, that their comrades train them, are these comrades locals or foreigners?

[Lucman] These are foreigners, Your Honor.

[Enrile] Foreigners who participated in the Afghan war?

[Lucman] Yes, Your Honor.

[Enrile] They came to the Philippines to join the separatist group in Mindanao?

[Lucman] Specifically to train.

[Enrile] To train?

[Lucman] To train young Muslims.

[Enrile] To train them in what?

[Lucman] In explosives, in the use of RPG's [rocket-propelled grenades] and other sophisticated weapons, Your Honor.

So if there is going to be war in Mindanao, I think there will be spill-over effects, and it is not a problem to bring it, to bring the war here in Metro Manila, and it is part of the program of the secessionist movement to bring the armed struggle here in Metro Manila. That is part of the plan. I know this. [end recording]

Special interest groups, on the other hand, strongly oppose the bill. According to Socorro Diokno of the Free Legal Assistance Group, people's human rights will certainly be ignored if the bill is passed into law. Former NDF [National Democratic Front] spokesman Satur Ocampo has also expressed apprehension, because he believes that the bill is open to abuse.

[Begin Ocampo recording, in progress, in English] ...trusting a law, giving broad powers—broader powers—to the police as they had been, as they are today, would subject to our people, including he very innocent ones, to the possibility of abuse. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

### Philippines: Military Activates Unit To Thwart MILF Buildup

*BK0602090696 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 1 Feb 96 p 4*

[Report by Arkhon Antolin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Arturo Enrile yesterday ordered a halt to the deactivation of the some 50,000 Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGUs) amid the reported buildup of troops by the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and terror group Abu Sayyaf in the South.

Enrile said that it is important to retain some 50,000 para-military force in Mindanao because the situation in the area remains volatile.

He said the CAFGUs in Mindanao have been tasked to assist the local police in maintaining the peace and order in their areas of jurisdiction.

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Enrile said that the CAFGUs being part of the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines'] territorial forces are also expected to check on the build-up being conducted by the MILF and the terrorist Abu Sayyaf.

The Defense Department approved the phasing out of the CAFGUs starting 1992 after threats from the communist New People's Army (NPA), particularly in the provinces, started to decline.

"Put it this way, the present situation in Mindanao does not warrant the reduction of CAFGUs. One way is to keep them in addition with the forces that we have," Enrile said.

The military has deployed at least 60,000 troops in Mindanao to thwart the reported plot by the Abu Sayyaf to launch terror attacks similar to the 4 April 1995 raid in Ipil, Zamboanga del Norte where some 50 people were killed.

The continued deployment of the CAFGUs would help prevent the outbreak of hostilities in Mindanao, especially in areas perceived as "controlled" by rebels, the AFP chief said.

The AFP is also focusing its attention on the MILF following the near-encounter with the military guarding the P1.7 billion irrigation project in Carmen, North Cotabato.

Enrile said elements of the Army 6th Infantry Division (ID) occupied the Malitub-Maridagao irrigation site which drew a wild protest from the MILF leadership.

## Thailand

### Thailand: 'Transparency' Urged in Asia-EU Cooperation

*BK0602032496 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 96 p 6*

[Unattributed Report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Open regionalism and transparency are needed if there is to be successful economic cooperation between Asia and the European Union, according to the director-general of the Business Economics Department.

It is essential for other countries to be able to follow changes in the European Union's internal regulations, Mr Kroekkrai Chiraphaet said yesterday.

Mr Kroekkrai was giving his personal opinion on how the question of economic cooperation should be addressed at the Asia-Europe Meeting in Bangkok on March 1-2.

The Europeans have been demonstrating a strong sense of purpose in they way in which they have moved towards a Single Currency Union for 1999 or earlier, he said.

They began with a Customs Union, then became a European Community, then a Single Market, and in time to form a Single Currency Union.

But the process had made the European Union protective from the point of view of allowing other countries access to its markets, he argued.

Mr Kroekkrai said the European Union has nearly 300 directives to amend regulations governing the grouping.

"The union should allow other countries to take part in the amendments, because the union's trading partners are affected," he said.

He said he wanted to see more investment and cooperation in infrastructure development in the Asian region.

This had mutual benefits: there were, for example, the formerly closed countries of Indochina, which have great growth potential.

Europe's investment has not been as significant as that of the United States and Japan, which have been able to strengthen their investment in Asia through "Non-Binding Investment Principles" under the framework of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, of which Europe is not a part.

Europe wants to strengthen investment at the multilateral level at the World Trade Organisation [WTO], to the level drafted by the Overseas Economic Cooperation and Development group.

Trade between Europe and the ten Asian countries taking part in the March meeting was worth 132,524 million ECUs in 1994 and between Europe and ASEAN 59,193 million ECUs.

Mr Kroekkrai said the Asian countries were anxious that, in creating a new institution which included Europe and Asia, they did not duplicate existing ones.

The economic ministers from 10 Asian countries — seven ASEAN countries plus China, Japan and South Korea — will meet next week in Chiang Rai to prepare economic issues likely to be raised at the leaders' meeting.

They will also discuss future relations between the two regions.

"The leaders are likely to discuss constructive macroeconomic matters rather than focus on arguments about small issues like anti- dumping or countervailing duty," he said.

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The Chinese minister will not attend next week's meeting, while the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry has still dot confirmed his appearance.

The group of ASEAN experts on the WTO will meet next week prior to the meeting of economic ministers to discuss the position of ASEAN at the first ministerial meeting of the WTO in Singapore in December.

**Thailand: Malaysia Urged To Stop Building 'Border Wall'**

*BK0602034296 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 96 p 2*

[Unattributed Report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Satun — The commander of the Fourth Army Region is to propose that the Government ask Malaysia to suspend construction of a border wall.

Lt Gen Panthep Phuwanatnurak believes it is important to ensure that the wall does not encroach on Thai soil.

He is to propose that the Regional Border Committee and the Border Demarcation Committee examine the border and be clear about where it lies before Malaysia resumes construction.

If Malaysia wants to continue with construction work, the wall should be built horizontally along demarcation posts, Lt Gen Panthep said.

The two countries could agree to share the cost if the wall was built properly, he said.

Border police briefed Lt Gen Panthep, Satun governor Anucha Mokhawet and the district chief of Muang Satun on the issue yesterday.

Lt Gen Panthep then inspected Tambon Puyu, which is across the border from where the wall is being built.

Satun governor Anucha Mokhawet said the Foreign Ministry should settle the problem through bilateral talks.

He said the district office had submitted a report to the Interior Ministry and was waiting for the ministry's orders.

A Malaysian contractor responsible for building the 1 km-long wall was carrying out piling work from the B-1 demarcation post to the B-4 demarcation post as Lt Gen Panthep examined the border.

The wall is to be 10 feet height.

Satun MP Sanan Suthakun called recently for the authorities to investigate whether a Malaysian contractor encroached on Thai soil in carrying out groundwork for the wall.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry yesterday played down press reports that Malaysia was planning to seize Tarutao Island.

Permanent Secretary Thep Thewakun ridiculed comments by newspapers and radio stations that a Malaysian military move might be made against the island because oil had been discovered there.

"Malaysia is our neighbor," he said.

"If someone is trying to slander that country by saying they will seize our territory, I don't think it's true."

As a fellow member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Thep said, Malaysia was unlikely to commit any act that would be against international law.

"Today is not like the old imperialist era when a more powerful country could just grab another country's territory," he said.

There have been press reports that a military operation against Tarutao Island could be motivated by the discovery of a huge deposit of oil under the island.

There was no independent confirmation of such a discovery.

One official who spoke on condition of anonymity said Malaysian troops had made minor incursions recently by moving border posts a few metres into Satun province.

Both Thailand and Malaysia are modernizing of their armed forces, with particular emphasis on upgrading their navies.

Tarutao off the Satun coast is a national park popular with scuba divers because of its beautiful coral gardens.

It was used as a prison colony in the 19th century.

**Thailand: Chawalit Says DKBA Outside Rangoon's Control**

*BK0602032896 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 96 p 6*

[Unattributed Report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Rangoon junta has nothing to do with renegade Karen raids across the border, Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] was unable to control the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army [DKBA], which killed three people including a monk and a policeman in Tak last Tuesday.

Gen Chawalit, who is to lead the House Military Affairs panel to inspect the border in Tak and Mae Hong

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Son, also dismissed suggestions of poor coordination between the military and the Foreign Ministry.

Border-related problems would soon be settled, said Gen Chawalit.

In their latest raid, Karen renegades crossed into Ban Mae Usu, Tha Song Yang, and attacked a police booth and a monastery before robbing four villagers of 100,000 baht.

The renegades, who defected to the SLORC, have repeatedly attacked camps sheltering 70,000 Karen refugees loyal to the Karen National Union which has been fighting for greater autonomy since 1948.

Army Commander Gen Pramon Phalasin said forces along the border were on general alert but he hoped Deputy Army Commander Chettha Thanacharo's visit to Burma would settle the problems.

**Thailand: Army Chief Warns Karen Troops Not To Launch Attacks**

*BK0602044896 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Feb 96 p A6*

[Unattributed Report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Pramon Phalasin said yesterday that Thai soldiers would retaliate if Karen troops went through with their threat to attack Tak's Tha Song Yang district.

"If they want to make such threats, let them. We won't allow any terrorism on Thai soil and we will retaliate accordingly," the army commander said.

The Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) guerrillas threatened to destroy government offices in the district after their attack on two villages last week in which three Thais died.

Pramon said Thailand did not want to have refugees in the country but could not deny them sanctuary or force them to leave for humanitarian reasons. But, he said, relations between Thailand and Burma, and internal security should also be taken into account.

He said troops had been sent to step up security to protect Thais along the border. However, he said the operation was not foolproof as the border was easy to cross.

Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday that tough action would be taken against any armed forces that entered Thailand and attacked the locals.

He said he believed the Burmese government would understand if Thai soldiers counter attacked. But he said he did not want the issue to turn into a large conflict.

He also denied that there was poor cooperation between the armed forces and the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and said the recent attacks had nothing to do with those agencies.

Chawalit said he planned to meet Burmese leaders soon, along with the House committee on military affairs, and the Army chief might be asked to accompany the delegation.

Defence Permanent Secretary Phaibun Emphan said Thailand had a positive policy towards the Burmese government and there was no need for any revision despite the repeated border problems.

Pol Gen [Police General] Chumphon Atthasat, deputy police director general, said that more police would be deployed to improve security in Tha Song Yang district as there were only two or three officers posted there, which left the area vulnerable to attack.

**Thailand: 'Tension' Building Up in Chat Thai Party Over Narong**

*BK0602024196 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 96 pp 1, 7*

[Report by Somchai Misane]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thoet Thai faction leader Narong Wongwan's latest demand to Prime Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha to allot him a cabinet seat has been met with outright rejection.

As a result, tension is once again building up within the Chat Thai Party, reliable sources said yesterday.

Mr Narong made the demand some two weeks ago and sent the premier a copy of an invitation he received from the US Republican Party to attend its "National Breakfast Player" function in Washington D.C. this month, sources said.

The function is an annual Republican Party affair to which representatives of foreign political parties from around the world are also invited.

Mr Narong also showed the premier a copy of an appeals court verdict on a defamation case which he won against NAEO NA newspaper over drug allegations against him prior to the March 1992 general election .

He argued that these, and the testimony of three former senior US officials in Bangkok that US drug allegations against him were groundless, should be sufficient to prove his innocence.

Mr Narong is demanding that he be allotted a cabinet seat as earlier promised by Mr Banhan when the Government was being formed that the interior minister's

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post would be handed back to the Thoet Thai faction in six months time, sources said.

A cabinet source close to Mr Banhan said the premier rejected the demand outright saying he would have to verify the Republican Party invitation and all the other evidence first.

"The prime minister and his advisers have raised questions over the invitation because they don't know where it came from.

"The same questions were raised with former US officials who testified before the Public Inquiry Commission and the NEW YORK NEWSDAY tabloid which went bankrupt soon after saying evidence of US drug trafficking charges against Mr Narong was weak," the source said.

He claimed that the son of a key Thai politician who is working as a lobbyist was arranging the campaign to clear Mr Narong's name.

Tension has mounted because the Group 16 in the Thoet Thai faction is convinced reports implicating group members and Deputy Interior Minister Suchat Tancharoen in the 3,000 million baht loan from the Bangkok Bank of Commerce to take over a listed company on the stock market, were leaked by Finance Minister Surakiat Sathianthai.

One Thoet Thai faction source said:

"Mr Suchat is sure the information came from Mr Surakiat who wants to divert attention from his sacking of Ekamon Khiriwat from the post of deputy governor of the Bank of Thailand and the withdrawal of the back tax appeal against Agriculture Minister Montri Phongphanit."

The faction believes all these charges against Thoet Thai including the report on Mr Suchat's family getting land right documents on Ko Samet, were linked to the Prime Minister, he said.

Because of the dissatisfaction over Narong, the Thoet Thai group refused to join a recent celebration party organised by the Chat Thai Party on January 30 and instead attended the birthday party of Deputy Interior Minister Kiatchai Chaichaowarat, the New Aspiration Party [NAP] deputy leader, in Udon Thani, sources said.

At the birthday party Mr Narong told his guests he would support NAP leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to be the next prime minister.

Thoet Thai sources said the faction might seek a meeting with the Prime Minister to settle the problems.

It was also expected they would demand Mr Narong be given a cabinet post, despite the US refusal to lift a visa ban against him.

## Vietnam

### SRV: Leaders Attend Hanoi Meeting To Mark Party Anniversary

*BK0202143196 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Hanoi municipal party committee, People's Council, People's Committee, and Fatherland Front Committee held a grand meeting on the afternoon of 2 February to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. Attending the meeting were General Secretary Do Muoi; Adviser Vo Chi Cong; Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet; Le Quang Dao, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; many leading comrades of the party and the state; representatives of various mass organizations at the central level and from Hanoi and the armed forces; and a large number of people from various strata in Hanoi.

Delivering a speech at the meeting, Comrade Pham The Duyet, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, recalled the glorious history of the CPV, saying that the CPV came into being on 3 February 1930, led by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc, thus marking a golden milestone in the history of our nation. Over the last 66 years, led by the CPV, our people have overcome countless difficulties and ordeals in taking the revolutionary undertaking from one victory to another. These victories include the great victory of the August 1945 Revolution that resulted in the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the victory of various wars for national liberation and defense that opened up the era of national independence and socialism in our country.

The comrade said:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] Today, the party is leading our people in carrying out a comprehensive and in-depth renovation in various areas of social life. The past 10 years have seen rapid economic growth, great improvements in people's material and spiritual lives, political stability, firmly maintained national defense and security, and increasingly expanding international relations. Although our country has extracted itself from a decade- long socioeconomic crisis, many areas of social life are still not good enough. The strength and stature of the Vietnamese revolution has increased remarkably. A new era is unfolding before our people — the era of stepped-up national industrialization and modernization.

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The successes achieved by our national revolution over the past 66 years show that the CPV has developed its patriotism, national tradition, and national identity to the fullest; firmly held up the banner of national independence and socialism; successfully combined national strength with the strength of the times; persistently pursued the chosen path and goals; and fulfilled the historic and glorious mandate entrusted to it by the people in an outstanding manner. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Pham The Duyet also reviewed the growth of the Hanoi municipal party organization, saying that by applying party lines creatively, the Hanoi municipal party organization has led Hanoi's people in successfully implementing many tasks arising at different stages.

Regarding the party's current renovation process in particular, Comrade Pham The Duyet said that over the past five years, the party organization and people of Hanoi have made many praiseworthy achievements. The municipality's average GDP has increased by 11.9 percent per year and its per capita income has increased by 9.5 percent. Its industrial and agricultural production has achieved fairly good growth. Its foreign economic relations have been expanded. The municipality thus far has 210 investment projects with a total registered capital of over $3.3 billion, with $1.3 billion worth of these projects already implemented. Various aspects of life — welfare, culture, education, and public health — have been improved while national security and defense have been firmly maintained.

The comrade added:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] Faced with new opportunities as well as great dangers and ordeals, and in view of the upcoming eighth national party congress and those great tasks to be set forth by the congress, the party organization and people of Hanoi must exert extraordinary efforts to increase the rate of economic growth, accelerate industrialization and modernization, constantly refine production relations, develop the leading role of the state-run economy, administer the multisectoral economy along the socialist path, continue to perfect planning for renovation and infrastructure building, improve the people's material and spiritual lives, concern themselves with the social welfare policy, struggle against the bad practice of corruption, build a disciplined and civilized way of life, continue to maintain firm political stability, and improve the efficiency of the administration and the people's rights as masters. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## SRV: Paper Hails CPV Founding Anniversary

*BK0302144196 Hanoi VNA in English*
*1241 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Feb.3 — Marking the 66th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) today, the national daily NHAN DAN editorially hails it as a party staunch in carrying on the revolution, and faithful to the interests of the working class, the working people and the nation.

The editorial says that the greatness of the CPV has first and foremost been manifested in its wisdom and revolutionary nature. Facing challenges or at any turns of history, the CPV has made right decisions and clear-sighted policies to take the Vietnamese revolution towards final victory of national liberation and reunification.

The editorial notes that over the past two decades of national development and construction, including ten years of doi moi (renovation), the wisdom and revolutionary nature of the CPV have been re-affirmed, overcoming great challenges and countless difficulties.

'Upholding Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thoughts to strive for the goal of socialism, the party has renovated itself and initiated a policy of renovation. With the support of the entire people, this policy has resulted in important achievements, getting the country out of an overall socio-economic crisis, stabilising political situation, maintaining public security and order, boosting economic development and improving the people's living conditions. This success has encouraged the party to decide to take the country to a new stage of development — that of accelerated national industrialisation and modernisation,' the paper says.

Referring to the coming eighth national party congress scheduled for the second quarter of this year, NHAN DAN describes it as a great important event which will have a direct impact on the Vietnamese revolution in the new situation, especially in the period between now and the year 2000 during which a new five-year plan will be implemented to build premises for the country to enter into the 21st century.

In another article, NHAN DAN reports that in 1995, nearly 86,000 more people were admitted to the party. This shows an increase of 46.5 percent compared with the 1994 figure.

## SRV: Fatherland Front Central Committee Meets

*BK0602150496 Hanoi VNA in English*
*1233 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Feb.6 — The Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee (VFFCC)

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is holding a four-day conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review its activities over the past year and develop tasks for 1996.

High on the agenda of the conference is the collection of comments by the delegates on draft documents of the Communist Party of Vietnam to be submitted to the upcoming 8th National Party Congress.

Prominent among those present at the function were Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and permanent secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Phan Van Khai, deputy prime minister, and Vu Oanh, Politburo member of the CPV. Mr. Khai presented a report on the country's socio-economic situation in 1995, and the government's key tasks for 1996.

'More than ever the Fatherland Front should continue upholding the flag of national unity to gather people of all walks of life to bring into full play their strength, and accomplish their functions and duties, thus making a valuable contribution to building a strong country, wealthy people, and a just and civilized society.', president of the front Le Quang Dao said at the opening speech to the conference.

**SRV: Trade, Economic Ties With Singapore Reviewed**

*BK0602143696 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[Station Report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SRV Minister of Planning and Investment Do Quoc Sam has concluded a working visit to Singapore. Our radio editor's report:

During his four-day working visit, Minister Do Quoc Sam was received by Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and had working sessions with Minister of Trade and Industry Yeo Cheow Tong and Minister of State for Trade and Industry, and Communications Goh Chee Wee. Minister Do Quoc Sam attended a ceremony to announce the establishment of the Vietnam-Singapore International Park in Song Be Province of Southern Vietnam. More than 200 Singaporean investors and media people attended the ceremony. It is Singapore's first industrial zone in Vietnam. Partners of both countries spent one year preparing the joint venture under an agreement signed by the two prime ministers. After the two-year construction period, the first, a hundred hectares of the 500 hectares, will be ready to receive Singaporean and other foreign investors, contributing to socioeconomic development in Song Be Province and other southern provinces.

Singapore has been one of the first ASEAN countries present in Vietnam. In late 1989 after Singapore announced the lifting of the trade embargo against Vietnam, Singaporean business people have come to Vietnam in great numbers. In October 1990, the (Kunming) Trading Company from Singapore became the first ASEAN business to get a license from Vietnam. Singapore now ranks fourth in the list of 53 countries in term of investment capital. It has 116 projects in Vietnam and a total investment capital of more than $1,735 million. There are 80 joint ventures with a total investment capital of $1,171 million and 10 100-percent foreign invested projects with a total investment capital of $65 million. More than 38 percent of Singapore's projects are in real estate and 23 percent in industry. The rest is in services and farm produce processing.

The Vietnam-Singapore Industrial Park in Song Be Province shows Singaporean investors' determination to do long-term business in Vietnam meeting the wish to promote cooperation in the interest of both peoples. It is the new and first step in bilateral relations since Vietnam joined ASEAN in July last year.

**SRV: Electricity Sales to Laos To 'Boost' Export Drive**

*BK0502081096 Hanoi VNA in English 0626 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA February 4. — Electricity will join Vietnam's growing list of exports this year.

The Vietnam Electricity Corporation is working on plans for power to be diverted westwards from the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant in north Vietnam to several border provincs in Laos.

The sale of electricity to Laos will help the drive this year by Vietnam to narrow its trade deficit recorded last year.

Agricultural products will still be the main export items, with traditional markets in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. Garments and other cloth products will also feature high again on the exports list, particularly exports to the EU.

The export of oil should increase this year.

Fifty per cent of imports will come from material, equipment and machinery, while steel and cement imports will be reduced this year because of a surplus from last year's imports.

Import-export turnover for 1995 reached USD 12 billion, a USD 2 billion increase over its target.

But Vietnam experienced an overall trade deficit.

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Agricultural and aquacultural products made up 50 percent of export turnover, light industry and handicrafts accounted for 20 percent, and 25 percent of export turnover came from unprocessed oil, coal and tin.

Coffee exporters had a good year despite current market difficulties.

They exported more than 200,000 tonnes of coffee beans because of escalating world prices. Vietnam consequently became Asia's second largest coffee exporter.

Vietnam exported an extra 150,000 tonnes of rice plus its quota of two million tonnes.

**SRV: Bank Governor Views Integration Into International Market**

*BK0602140696 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vietnam has indeed integrated into international trade market. It is the result of important achievements for Vietnam's national renovation process. The Vietnam State Bank has made important contributions to the process. In an interview to Radio Voice of Vietnam on Monday, Mr. Cao Sy Kiem, governor of the Vietnam State Bank, said:

[Begin Cao Sy Kiem recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] Vietnam now has planned to realize commitments with the World Bank, IMF, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Payment Bank [as heard]. The Vietnam State Bank has disbursed about $180,000 from these international financial institutions assisting Vietnam. We have also realized projects signed with the World Bank on infrastructure, health, irrigation, and education development and signed with the World Bank a $45 million credit loans with preferential interest rate. The Vietnam State Bank has signed with the Asian Development Bank projects on transportation, bridges, ports, electricity, and power supply, and most importantly Vietnam has cleared its debts with the IMF. [end recording]

Vietnam last year integrated into the international trade market through loans given to Vietnam State Bank and loans to credit organizations and foreign businesses. All is helping Vietnam integrate into regional and world financial institutions. Foreign banks in Vietnam are contributing to the country's growth. Their loans to Vietnam are on the increase, making up 11 percent of the total capital of the Vietnam State Bank. The loans are given in foreign currencies and are helping increase export activities in Vietnam.

**SRV: Vietsovpetro Exceeds Jan Production Target by 5 Percent**

*BK0402081296 Hanoi VNA in English 1220 GMT 3 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA February 3 — Vietsovpetro, an oil and gas exploitation joint venture between Vietnam and Russia, tapped more than 600,000 tonnes of crude oil in the first month of this year, five percent more than planned.

The crude was pumped from the Rong (Dragon), Bach Ho (White Tiger) and Dai Hung (Big Bear) oilfields. In Dai Hung oilfield alone daily capacity reached between 12,000 and 13,000 barrels.

Crude oil output is expected to be raised to between 18 and 20 million tonnes in 2000 compared to the 1995 output of 7.7 million tonnes.

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## Australia

### Australia: Singapore's Goh Says Australian ASEAN Role 'Thinkable'

*BK0402163296 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 15 Jan 96 pp 1, 4*

[Report by Singapore correspondent Eric Ellis]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Singapore's Prime Minister Mr Goh Chok Tong has stepped out from his fellow leaders in the Association of South-East Asian Nations and opened the door to Australia becoming an ASEAN member.

On the eve of Prime Minister Keating's visit to Malaysia and Singapore which begins today, Mr Goh said prospective Australian membership of ASEAN was an idea which was "thinkable" and one for "debate".

"We see Australia playing an important role (in ASEAN) and certainly we would like to encourage Australia to do so," he told THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Mr Goh's support recognises that Australian levels of trade with the region have grown to such an extent in recent years that they rival and often outrank intra-ASEAN trade.

"If you asked me now is it possible that Australia and New Zealand may one day join ASEAN, I would say that both countries are small enough to be considered as possible members one of these days," he said.

"But it depends again on the coinciding of interests, if there is more trade between Australia and New Zealand with ASEAN countries, more investments, more to-ing and fro-ing culturally, people to people, then it is an idea which is thinkable... to be put into the debate."

Mr Goh's remarks in an interview at the Istana Presidential Palace are a significant departure from those of his ASEAN colleagues, most notably Malaysia's Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who comprehensively discounts direct Australian participation in any exclusively ASEAN forum.

Dr Mahathir also frowns upon wider groups such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation [APEC] forum. Mr Goh's sentiments go further still from remarks made by the former Thai deputy Prime Minister, Mr Supachai Panitchpakdi, in Australia just over two years ago that Australia should be allowed to join the ASEAN Free Trade Area and become a member of the EAEC [East Asia Economic Caucus]. Mr Goh is a much more senior figure, and his message has greater resonance given that he was speaking on his home turf.

While Australia is not actively seeking ASEAN membership, Mr Goh's qualified endorsement is further evidence of Canberra's efforts to deepen political and economic influence in the region.

ASEAN includes Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei and Vietnam. Laos, Cambodia and Burma are expected to join by 2000.

Singapore is often referred to as Australia's best friend in ASEAN, and officials here say Singapore lobbies (so far unsuccessfully) to get Australia observer status in the association — usually a precursor to membership — and for Australia to fully participate in Asia-Europe summits.

But with ASEAN operating on its fabled and sometimes unwieldy "consensus" approach, Malaysia has always been the sticking point within the group, particularly while Dr Mahathir remains its Prime Minister.

Mr Goh acknowledged Malaysian objections, saying that "Singapore supports Australia's integration into Asia...but not every country has the same view. Everybody knows that Malaysia has some views on Australia joining the East Asian Economic Caucus and the Asia-Europe meeting.

"We will be supportive (of any Australian effort to join the EAEC) because Australia is trading much more with Asia."

He said that EAEC does not take primacy over APEC but there is still a need for EAEC to exist as a forum, within APEC.

"As far as Singapore is concerned APEC is the main game," he said.

And in a gesture of conciliation before Mr Keating's visit, Mr Goh said that a notorious remark made by his predecessor, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, that Australians were the "white trash" of Asia, must now be consigned to the dustbin of history.

Mr Goh said that, just as Australians must better understand Asia, so Asians must understand Australia.

"We do have our prejudices that must be removed," he said.

"I think it will take some time before Australia's intentions are fully accepted by all the countries in Asia."

Mr Goh said that when he visited Australia in 1994 "my own prejudices were removed, I hope permanently. It was a better Australia than I expected."

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On the recent signing of a security treaty between Jakarta and Canberra, Mr Goh said that for Singapore "it came out of the blue".

"I was not miffed or startled with the treaty but I was a little surprised. For Singapore, I think the agreement is a good thing because we do believe in the web of relations between countries...this is better for the region. Startled would be too strong a word."

He said Singapore did not believe the Indonesia-Australia security treaty was affecting the Five Powers Defence Agreement [FPDA] between Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain.

"The FPDA will carry on as it is," he said. "We are happy to promote and we are (also) very supportive of the security arrangement."

Both Mr Keating and Mr Goh must soon face elections, the difference being that Singapore's virtual one party system guarantees Mr Goh re-election.

But Mr Goh admitted he would "miss him" if Mr Keating left office.

He said that he had developed a close personal relationship with Mr Keating, and that they were both pragmatic politicians, of similar age and "the same height".

"I regard him as a friend. Our ideas coincide and I think both of us have the same kind of idea for this part of the world.

"I would miss him," he said, adding he'd be sad to see Mr Keating go, "in a personal way".

As far as a Liberal administration in Canberra might be regarded in Singapore, Mr Goh said, "I expect the Keating Asia policy to be a permanent feature

"As far as Singapore is concerned, we would want to pursue the same objectives with whoever is in charge of Australia, but whether Australia abides by the thinking of the previous government is another matter.

"If there is a change in foreign policy priorities in Australia, then of course our objective is not quite the same as Australia's. We make it a point to do business with any guy in charge of a country."

Mr Goh said he met the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Howard, "many years ago when he was Treasurer".

On the Labor Party's move to institute an Australian republic, Mr Goh said what was important was "the policy of the government in charge and whether our view of the area coincides".

## Australia: Keating Affirms Refusal To Recognize Taiwan

*BK0402132496 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 22 Jan 96 p 4*

[Report by Geoffrey Barker]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Keating, has bluntly reaffirmed Australia's refusal to recognise Taiwan in far-reaching but previously unreported remarks on China policy during his recent trip to Singapore.

Mr Keating rejected policies aimed at "containing" China, declaring that the People's Republic was not an expansionist power and that Asia-Pacific countries should be "doing everything to fully engage it and to co-operatively bring it into the world".

He declared Taiwan "a highly developed competent economy" and said APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation] was flexible enough to embrace it. "But we accept China's view about Taiwan's status," he said. "I do have a problem with Taiwan having...government status...within APEC."

Mr Keating's remarks will be a blow to Taiwan which pushed hard last year to gain full diplomatic relations with Australia. Sensitive to China's hostility to recognition of Taiwan, Australia maintains only unofficial contacts with Taipei.

His comments appear to have been calculated to publicly reassure China that Australia's security treaty with Indonesia did not have the possible containment of China as a covert objective.

Referring to Australia's treaty with Indonesia and the Five-Power Defence Arrangements as a web of declarations designed to improve regional security, Mr Keating said: "The main thing is, I think, that none of this should be discerned as in any way a policy either seeking to contain China or needing to."

Without naming China, Mr Keating told his Singapore audience that economic growth would improve the human rights situation in oppressive states.

"It is not possible to grow economies and societies without growing their politics as well," he said. "It's not possible to liberate them and yet constrain liberty, freedom and the mind."

Mr Keating said APEC accepted that there were going to be several Chinese economies, which he named as Hong Kong, Taiwan and sub-regional economies within China. APEC had the flexibility to embrace them all.

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He did not answer a questioner who asked him to define Australia's role in the event of a flare-up across the Taiwan Straits.

**Australia: Business Forum Generates Trade With China**

*BK0502080096 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia's trade minister, Bob McMullan, says last year's Australia-China Business Forum in Shanghai has already generated nearly $50-million [Australian dollar] worth of trade for Australia. More than 100 Australian business leaders and 200 business and government officials from China took part in the trade fair last September. Senator McMullan says the deal will benefit Australia's dairy, construction, and printing industries and that more deals are anticipated in coming weeks.

**Australia: Editorial Views Keating's Foreign Policy Efforts**

*BK0402133196 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 18 Jan 96 p 14*

[Editorial: "Keating At Home Overseas"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is hardly novel for a leader in trouble at home to seek glory overseas. President Clinton has only reclaimed a degree of popularity, however fragile, by ignoring his own dictum "It's the economy, stupid", and re-focusing his attention, with some success, on international issues.

But it is still something of a surprise to watch Mr Keating operate overseas, where he looks increasingly more sure-footed than he does at home. For most of a decade he was, rather, the consummate domestic politician and reluctant traveller save to Paris.

His visit to Malaysia and Singapore this week has reinforced his well-rehearsed "vision thing" for Australia: that its economic health demands ever closer integration into Asia, and that such integration requires, in turn, a range of domestic cultural and political reforms, such as Mabo [high court's decision on native land title], the republic and Hilmer [not further specified].

In the major speech of his visit, the Singapore Lecture delivered last night, the Prime Minister said: "If Australia does not succeed in Asia it will not succeed anywhere." And Australia's external relations "can no longer exist in a separate box marked 'foreign policy'."

The changes Mr Keating champions, "will help describe us to ourselves and to others. It will help define our complex identity", he said, placing Australia on the analyst's couch for all the world to witness its therapy.

But perking up, he went on to claim that Australian values were indeed already Asian values: family education, order and public accountability, "the inherent value of work". Even mateship, he stated, expressed "an ethic of communitarianism and mutual obligation" which is actually Asian.

And there was a debate larger even than that about values, Mr Keating said. It was about the role of governments in shaping them. Thus was Mr Howard unknown to last night's Singaporean audience, dragged into the speech.

For the Leader of the Opposition had stressed a month ago: "The suggestion that we have yet to develop a proper identity, or that government can deliver us a new and improved one, treats us like children. It smacks of Big Brother."

The rapprochement with Dr Mahathir, whom every other long-suffering leader in the region has doubtless dubbed Dr Recalcitrant too, but not when he's in earshot is a positive development of course.

And overall, Mr Keating is conceptually right. Running hard with APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] has been right. Building better formal and informal ties with Indonesia, has been right. Pushing the country towards a republic has been right.

But Mr Howard's conservatism also has merits; he is right to warn of leaders with a visionary glint in the eye. Realism requires a restrained view of the capacity of governments to steer events without gaining the confidence and commitment of the private sector.

Obversely, the best business operators have a capacity to get on with the job regardless of the political framework.

Australia has been enjoying a boom in trade and investment with both Malaysia and Singapore over the past decade, regardless of the sometimes fractious state of play between the countries' leaders. Even if business erred on the cautious side about building Asian links in the 1980s, it has more than made up the ground during this decade.

Mr Keating went on to devote much of his speech to the environment, where problems would not only reduce the opportunities to enjoy the fruit of regional growth but would start to impede the extent of that growth.

Appropriately, he focused his suggested environmental strategy on the APEC process, where industrialised and developing countries can work on common remedies rather than proscriptive edicts that are counterproductive or expressions of global wishful thinking that are ignored.

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And the most promising element of the visit for business — apart from the overall context of promoting mutual growth — was Mr Keating's championing easier movement of professional people within the region, with Australia proposing the establishment of an APEC regional skills centre to facilitate this. Visa and work permit complexities throw up a real barrier to the flexibility that increased international business requires.

The response of Mr Downer, the Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, to Mr Keating's visit has maintained the shrill, shallow pitch that, sadly, we have come to expect. Bring back Senator Hill.

While it would be curmudgeonly not to wish Mr Keating a happy 52nd birthday today, it would be appropriate for him to be reminded of his own words of yesterday: that successful foreign relations require a successful domestic framework. And Australia's foreign debt, current account deficit and unemployment, among other measures, act as continuing reminders of Mr Keating's domestic inadequacies.

**Australia: Government Urged To Speed Economic Reforms**

*BK0402105096 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 16 Jan 96 p 12*

[Editorial: "Increase the Pace of Reform"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] When the Federal Government talks about micro-economic reform these days, it usually lists its major achievements of up to a decade ago as proof of its bona fides. That's to be expected. In the past, the Government was very active.

The benefits of that activity are now flowing strongly — particularly in the increased export of elaborately transformed manufactures that are expected to underpin faster growth throughout the economy.

But past achievements, no matter how significant at the time, must be built upon.

The point about micro-economic reform is that it's a marathon that never ends. To merely maintain our competitive position with the rest of the world requires a continuing effort — a point that those at the highest levels of the Government know all too well.

Just last year, the Prime Minister told the National Press Club: "I wish I could say all the reform was over and that we don't need to change any more. But we do. We need the culture of continuous initiative. If we are to keep up, we need to continuously improve."

This sentiment is laudable. The great pity is that words are not being matched by adequate action.

Australia is slipping behind the rest of the world for the simple reason that it is not changing fast enough. Unless the pace increases, future generations will have a bitter legacy.

The century-long decline in this country's international ranking of per capita income should be enough to drive this home. In 1990 Australia led the world in per capita income. By 1950 we had slipped to fifth, by 1970 10th and by 1990 18th.

Three years ago the World Development Report published by the World Bank showed that Australia's ranking had slipped still further to 22nd.

Despite the burst of activity that eased some of the worst structural problems with the economy, other countries were improving even faster. If Australia is not to fall still further in the rankings, it needs to redouble its efforts at reform.

It is not good enough for the Government to point to polls showing a weakening consensus in favour of change. The Prime Minister would be the first to say that the task of national leadership is to lead.

Mr Keating is perfectly capable of striking out ahead of public opinion when he knows that the nation will benefit in the long run. And this issue, unlike some that have occupied prime ministerial time is sufficiently important to justify such an exercise in leadership.

If the pace of reform has slowed because the political environment is no longer favourable, then it is within Mr Keating's powers to change that environment. He simply needs to be convinced.

And that seems to be exactly what motivated Mr John Prescott, of the Business Council, to write to Mr Keating to suggest a renewed focus on micro-economic reform.

Mr Prescott urged the development of a vision of where Australia wants to be in global competition terms in the next 10 years. Although this country is stronger than it was, there is plenty of room for improvement.

Mr Prescott identified competitive federalism, the role of the States tax reform, business regulation and significantly, infrastructure.

Instead of being a source of revenue for governments he urged that these essential facilities be transformed into a source of competitive advantage. This will not be easy.

While there are pockets of good performance — such as waterfront coal handling — there are plenty of weak spots, such as waterfront container handling and some aspects of rail freight operations.

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Some infrastructure industries — such as electricity supply and telecommunications — are closing the gap with the rest of the world. But aspects of aviation are losing ground.

The last time the Bureau of Industry Economics examined this area it found that the key determinants of success within infrastructure industries was the degree of competition, the rate of change of demand and technology. The greatest performance gaps were in the area of operational efficiency, especially labour productivity.

And otherwise relatively good performances in such industries as coastal shipping and telecommunications were blighted by poor labour-related performance.

So long as the Government quarantines key areas of the economy — such as the labour market — from real competition and reform, this country will be competing against the rest of the world with lead in its saddle bags.

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